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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

and The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN



DECEMBER 1, 1939



Rubus Hispida

**Outlook for Fruit Production
Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook
National Chamber of Commerce
Kansas Nursery School**

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

and *The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN*

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MAKE THE OPPORTUNITIES.

The government contracts that moved large quantities of nursery stock are not so numerous as they were. Should general business pick up so that government spending is no longer needed, or if a period of government economy should set in, that channel for the sale of trees and shrubs will be more definitely curtailed. What next, then?

The public has seen trees and shrubs set along highways, landscape plantings made at the intersections, government buildings beautified, school grounds planted, housing projects made to look less like barracks by the living green things about them. These things assuredly have made an impression upon the public. Can that impression be carried into tangible further business?

Maybe the answer is to be found in the reports that again industrial construction is being undertaken. Plant capacity has about been reached in many fields, what with depreciation and obsolescence. Factories are needed, and when business feels a steady uptrend, there is no question that many private building enterprises will be undertaken. Nurserymen should be ready to show the architects of such factories, as well as the companies which will build them, the desirability of suitable landscaping. If the public projects have made the impression we assume, more industrial buildings will be set in landscaped grounds than in the past.

Roadside planting suggests also

The Mirror of the Trade

that buildings along the highway be beautified by trees and shrubs. Some filling stations and restaurants are realizing the advantages of plantings already. The bareness of other structures may be relieved, and the objections of some civic organizations to roadside enterprises and their stands may be avoided through nurserymen's efforts. A study of the possibilities along the lines suggested should be worth while.

NATIONAL VOICE.

Competent as is the representation of the American Association of Nurserymen at the nation's capital, its officers find valuable help through contact with a still larger group of businessmen. Such help is derived not only in having a part in a national voice for business in the country's affairs, but in direct services supplied by the far greater resources of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Those nurserymen who do not follow the activities of that national body through its own magazine or through newspaper accounts of its meetings will be particularly interested in the report of the A.A.N. representative, called the national councilor.

Portions of the report presented at the recent Portland convention published on another page give a partial picture of the national chamber and the ways its activities interest nurserymen.

BUILDING RISE FORECAST.

Substantial increase in building construction in 1940 was forecast by economists and experts of private industry at the construction industry conference held under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at Washington, D. C., last month.

This upward turn, which began in June of this year, will not be limited to any one class of construction, according to the prediction, but will be distributed throughout the whole industry, and increases in all fields will be substantially in excess of 1939 figures.

Officials of the F. W. Dodge Corp. stated that a summary of their esti-

mates disclosed an anticipated increase in 1940 of sixteen per cent in commercial buildings, forty-one per cent in manufacturing buildings, five per cent in private residential buildings and sixty-five per cent in public residential buildings, netting fourteen per cent in all residential buildings. Large-type residential buildings, apartments and hotels are estimated to increase about twenty-six per cent, while one and two-family houses will increase nine per cent.

RUBUS HISPIDUS.

The selection of deciduous ground cover plants is limited. Normally landscape gardeners will resort to Hall's honeysuckle, the most common of all the deciduous ground covers, for every situation. The alert landscape gardener, however, will look for situations where some of the less common and less adaptable ground cover plants may be used. Such is the case with the swamp dewberry, Rubus hispida.

Rubus hispida is native from Nova Scotia to Georgia, Michigan and Minnesota, and it is adaptable to relatively moist, light, acid soil and shady situations. When used in landscape plantings in similar situations, it provides an attractive ground cover. The 3-foliate, compound leaves are dark green and persist late in the season. Identification is easy, since no other creeping plant has leaves of similar character coupled with bristly hairy stems.

While the small white flowers are attractive, Rubus hispida should be considered primarily as a foliage plant. This, of course, is the most important characteristic of ground cover plants. The fruit is purple and has little value ornamenteally.

Cool situations are preferred, either in shady or partially shady exposures. The plant is perfectly hardy and free from injurious pests. Propagation is by division, layering or root cuttings.

For use in restricted situations, where a variation from the common plant material is desired, landscape gardeners will do well to keep this plant in mind and give it a trial.

L. C. C.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

DECEMBER 1, 1939

Outlook for Fruit Production

Figures on Consumption of Fruit and Trend of Orchard Plantings Reported by Federal Bureau Give Nurserymen Indications as to Probable Demand for Trees

Consumer demand for fruits in the United States during 1940 is expected to be somewhat higher than in 1939. This will mean an increase in the domestic outlet for the large supplies available from the 1939 harvests. But large supplies of fruits also are available this year in the major importing countries. This fact, along with war conditions in Europe, is expected to offset largely the favorable factor of increased consumer buying power in the United States. In fact, the export market of apples is greatly reduced by the recent action of Great Britain in curtailing imports of fruits.

The average combined production of all fruits during the next five years (1940-44) probably will be larger than the average for the 5-year period, 1934-38. Production during the 1939 season is indicated to be well above the 1934-38 average.

During the next five years significant increases are expected in the production of grapefruit, oranges and lemons. Moderate increases are anticipated for peaches, pears and cherries, and grape production probably will increase slightly. The trend in apple production is expected to continue downward at a moderate rate. No significant changes are likely to occur in the average production of other fruits.

Prices of fruits in general have been at relatively low levels for several years, and it is apparent that as supplies continue to increase it will be increasingly difficult to dispose of fruit supplies at reasonable returns to the growers unless there is a marked improvement in the level of consumer purchasing power, according to the report of the federal bureau of agricultural economics recently released.

Large supplies of apples and other fruits in the United States and in for-

ign countries, and an unsatisfactory export situation, are unfavorable factors in the apple marketing situation for the 1939-40 season. But an increase in domestic consumer buying power that season, and the program undertaken by growers, aided by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, to divert apples of less desirable grades from sales for fresh consumption into commercial by-products or other outlets, will tend to offset the unfavorable elements in the situation.

Apples.

Domestic commercial apple supplies for the current season are about twenty-two per cent larger than for last season, and five per cent larger than the 1928-37 average. Supplies are relatively heavy in some of the important central and eastern states, including important export areas. The quantity of apples used for canning and drying is expected to be considerably larger in 1939 than it was in 1938, when about 10,300,000 bushels were canned and dried.

Canada, with a preferential market in the United Kingdom, anticipates difficulty in moving a normal volume of fresh apples to oversea markets in 1939-40. As a result, the Canadian government now proposes to divert into canning and drying 5,000,000 bushels or more of varieties and grades of apples normally exported. During the past several years Canada has canned and dried annually an average of only a little over 1,000,000 bushels of apples.

Increased supplies of canned or dried apples in Canada will be a significant competitive factor this season in the movement of United States canned and dried apples into export.

From a long-time viewpoint, the number of apple trees of bearing age

in the United States is expected to continue to decrease, and the production trend during the next five or six years is expected to continue downward at a moderate rate with greater reduction in the total crop than in the commercial crop. If plantings and replacements continue to be as light as they have been during the past several years, production ten to fifteen years hence may be materially lower than it is now.

In the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states commercial production in recent years has been fairly stable at around 35,000,000 bushels per year. Young trees in these regions are relatively few, and the tendency to remove old and unprofitable trees was continued during last year. The peak of production has been passed for these regions as a whole, and the general downward trend in production is expected to continue at a moderate rate.

In the central states the annual production varies tremendously. Increasing commercial production from young orchards probably will offset decreasing production from old commercial and farm orchards for several years, assuming average growing conditions.

Although the hurricane of September, 1938, destroyed or damaged many apple trees in the New England storm area, permanent tree loss from the storm will not greatly affect commercial production in the Atlantic coast states as a whole. A stationary supply to a moderate decrease in commercial production in this group of states is expected during the next several years.

Decrease in Apple Trees.

On January 1, 1935, there were about 100,000,000 apple trees of all

ages in the United States. This is less than one-half of the number reported in 1910 and about fourteen per cent less than the number reported in 1930. Since 1930, plantings have been light and removals have continued. The result has been a further decrease in tree numbers of bearing and nonbearing age.

In 1935, only about 17.5 per cent of the trees were not of bearing age, whereas during each of the three previous census years about twenty-four per cent of the trees reported were yet to come into bearing. Indications are that the proportion of trees yet to reach bearing age is considerably less than it was five years ago, and that this percentage will continue to decrease for several years should the low rate of planting of the past several years continue.

As an average of about ten years is required to develop an apple orchard to commercial bearing age, it is evident that the trend in tree numbers of bearing age for the next several years will depend largely on the extent of young trees now in orchards and of future tree removals rather than on future plantings. Should the downward trend in tree numbers continue at the same rate of decrease as occurred from 1930 to 1935, the number of bearing trees in 1940 will be approximately 77,000,000 and the number in 1945 will be about 71,000,000. On the other hand, should tree numbers decrease at the same rate as occurred during the 10-year period, 1925-35, the number of trees of bearing age in 1940 will be about 74,000,000 and the number in 1945 about 66,000,000.

Many tree removals in the past have been from less profitable commercial and farm orchards, and this has tended to increase the average yield because of the higher production per tree of

the orchards remaining. Low apple prices, drought and freezes of recent years have accelerated tree removals and abandonment.

Pears.

The upward trend in pear production in the United States is likely to continue during the next few years at a more moderate rate than during the past ten years, chiefly because of increased yields from a considerable number of young trees reaching full bearing age. Further increases in production are expected in the three Pacific coast states and in the major commercial areas of the east north central states.

New plantings of pear trees have been small during the past year and are confined to replacements in commercial areas. Commercial orchards on the Pacific coast and in eastern producing areas generally have received good care during the 1938-39 season, but some abandonment has taken place in farm orchards and isolated plantings.

Since 1930, season average prices to growers have been considerably below prices during the period 1919 to 1929. Although prices up to 1937 had recovered somewhat from the lowest point reached in 1932, they experienced a drastic reduction during the 1938 season, declining almost to the level of prices in 1932. During the current season prices for Bartlett pears have been more satisfactory than in any recent season. A smaller crop than last year, improved demand conditions and larger quantities used in canning are the major reasons for better prices at the beginning of the 1939 season. A further improvement in domestic demand conditions is in prospect for the remainder of the season. However, the export outlook for the late varieties of pears is unfavor-

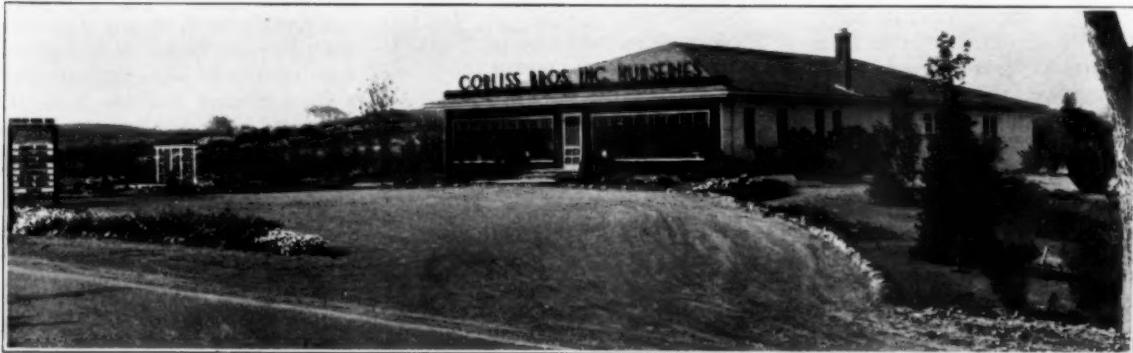
able, and imports of Argentine pears into the United States during the latter part of the season may be larger than usual because of a curtailment of shipments of pears from Argentina to Europe as a result of the war.

Exports of fresh pears, which reached a record movement during the 1938-39 season, are expected to be materially reduced during the current season, mainly because of the effects of the European war. Larger crops in the major importing countries of Europe and increased competition from the major pear-producing countries of the southern hemisphere, even in the absence of war, would have resulted in a reduction of exports of United States pears this season as compared with last year.

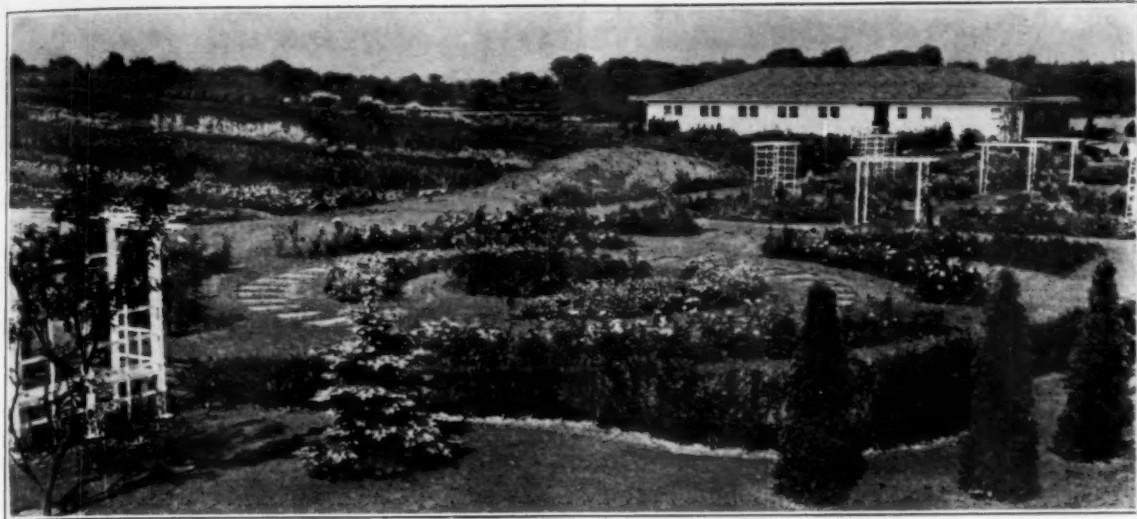
Peaches.

A continuation of the upward trend in United States peach production is indicated for the next five years. The crops of 1938 and 1939 averaged about eleven per cent greater than the 51,000,000 bushel average of 1933-37.

There is danger that the peach industry in some areas is being over-expanded. In the areas that produce peaches for market as fresh fruit, growers are generally optimistic. Large plantings have been made in recent years, and orchards have not suffered severely from drought or freezing injury since 1936. Many diseased trees have been removed through government programs, and orchards generally are in good condition. In the experience of many growers, returns from peaches have been relatively favorable in recent years. Under these conditions in the past, plantings of peach trees have increased rapidly and have been followed by excessive production, low prices, neglect of orchards and losses to growers.



Building Containing Salesroom, Office and Packing Shed Surrounded by Display Gardens at Ipswich, Mass.



Rose Display Garden Flanked by Beds of Annuals and Perennials at Right and Perennial Block at Left.

In California, where a large part of the crop is canned and dried, a slight upward trend in production is indicated. The crop of clingstone peaches in California has been above market requirements in recent years with consequent low prices.

Exports, which are mostly in the form of canned and dried fruit, averaged only about five per cent of fresh production for the crops of 1934-38. The export outlook for 1940 is uncertain because of the war situation. Average annual exports of dried peaches were considerably larger in 1914-18 than in 1909-13.

Cherries.

Cherry production in the United States probably will continue to show a slight upward trend for the next five years. Sweet cherries will have a more marked rise than sour. In both cases little change in plantings is occurring, the rise in production being the result of increasing production from young trees.

With most of the principal market outlets now expanding at a relatively slow rate, no appreciable increase in prices to producers is to be expected other than may come from a general increase in consumer purchasing power.

Utilization of cherries has increased in most major outlets during recent years, but a slower rate of expansion is indicated for the future. The pack of canned red pitted cherries continues on an upward trend, with a heavy pack—over 3,000,000 cases—in 1939, but little further expansion is likely

unless consumer demand improves. The pack of frozen cherries has trended upward during the past seven years, and a further increase is indicated. The pack of canned sweet cherries, which had trended downward for over a decade, increased in 1938 and 1939, but the heavier pack in these years does not necessarily indicate a reversal of the past downward trend. Fresh shipments of sweet cherries have shown no marked trend either upward or downward in recent years.

EASTERN SALES GROUND.

The easiest way to sell nursery stock is to show the customer the merchandise. This has become simple since every prospective customer for the nurseryman is an automobile owner, and a drive out to an attractive sales ground or garden is a welcome trip.

Illustrations in these pages in recent months have shown examples of nurserymen who erected handsome office and sales buildings, surrounded by plantings of trees, shrubs and perennials to display their merchandise and make booking orders easy. The letters from readers asking about such buildings and grounds show still wider interest, and nurserymen in such locations are invited to send in photographs, so that still further examples may be presented, to show the varied style in different parts of the country.

On this and the facing page are illustrations of a new building and

planting, completed this season at Ipswich, Mass., by Corliss Bros., Inc., long in business and still operating at the main nurseries at Gloucester, Mass.

One view shows the front of the building, comprising salesroom, office and packing shed. On the right is a small section of a specimen shrub planting, which slopes to a recently completed lily pond. The sign beside the highway stands in an island of varicolored petunias. Beyond are the colorful annual, perennial and rose gardens on display.

The other illustration gives an excellent view of the rose garden that brought throngs of visitors all season. It is a circular arrangement of seven beds of the latest patented varieties of hybrid species of floribunda, numbering 400. Keystone walks and blue stone steps were constructed throughout these gardens in advantageous spots. At the right in this picture are seen the plantings of show annuals and perennials, in which were set trellises covered with climbing roses of the latest introductions. In the background at the left appears a part of a perennial block, which afforded an excellent setting of color for the gardens to the fore.

KATE SESSIONS, San Diego, Cal., was honored on her eighty-second birthday recently by a luncheon given for her by the San Diego Floral Association at Casa del Rey Moro. At an afternoon ceremony, a New Zealand Christmas tree was planted in Scripps park, La Jolla, in her honor.

Pasadena Fall Show

Southern California Nurserymen Contribute Outstanding Displays of Their Plants in Thirty-fourth Annual Event

The thirty-fourth annual fall flower show at Pasadena, Cal., held November 3 to 5 at the Fannie E. Morrison Horticultural Center, drew well over 17,000 persons and set a record in the number of exhibitors and the quality of its displays. Exhibits by commercial growers were fewer than last year, but in detail and design they showed the results of careful planning and artistic execution. Local nurserymen were well represented.

Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, combined fruit and flowers in a formalized display, with a heavy background of evergreen shrubbery. Arranged in a semicircle before a square of green turf were citrus and semitropical fruits. Planted to display the individual varieties and to form a garden landscape were the new 1940 Armstrong roses, Fiesta, Sweet Sue, Bouillonniere, Charlotte Armstrong and The Chief. The last-named will not be available until 1941. Fruit trees included the variegated lemon, Dancy tangerine, strawberry guava, Meyer lemon, Robertson navel orange and Natal plum. There were fine specimens of camellias, azaleas, gardenias and primulas.

California Roses, Inc., Puente, used only its roses to make a lavish display. Among them were Oakley Fisher, Cecil, Collette Clement, Victoria Harrington, Margy, Countess Vandal, Rufus, Snowbird, Isobel, Ruth Turner, Susan Louise, Innocence and Salmon Spray.

Most outstanding for its natural scenic beauty was the display of Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, Pasadena. This was an autumn scene and except for the cascade of chrysanthemums might have been lifted in its entirety from one of southern California's mountain canyons. Granite rocks, with a trickle of water ending in a clear pool below; sand, and sparse blades of green grass carpeted the ground. Shrubs used included *Dierama pulcherrima*, *Morea Johnsoni*, sycamores, *Itea ilicifolia*, *Liquidambar Stryraciflua*, dogwood, goldenrod and cascade mums.

Mordigan Evergreen Nurseries, San Fernando, had a display of cut roses combined with ivy, and a variegated

green display included leather-leaf privet, *Ligustrum coriaceum*, cotoneaster and *Pyracantha polychroma*, a new introduction on which the foliage changes color with the seasons. Cut foliage of compact tea tree and *Cassia splendida* was on display in pottery vases. The Mordigan nurseries also presented a miniature landscape plan, made up particularly for an average city lot, in which the house was planned to fit the garden instead of the reverse, which is the usual procedure.

Germain's Seed & Plant Co., Los Angeles, won attention with its giant catalogue. In this, the pages were spread open, blown up to ceiling height and reproduced on a heavy replica of a book. Where the illustrations were placed in the catalogue, cutouts, in shadow box effect, held big bouquets of the real rose described. These real flower pictures were used to display California, Chief, Dickson's Red, Apricot Queen and Rome Glory. As a foreground for the catalogue, ten or fifteen varieties of Germain's roses in cut flower arrangements were shown.

Marsh's Nursery, Pasadena, had a blazing pyramid of *Pyracantha formosa* and Pfitzer junipers.

L. B. Merrick Nurseries, Whittier, used the background of the circular pergola to show an espalier garden. Among the shrubs which were developed in this fashion were *Pyracantha kansuensis*, *Pyracantha Duvalli*, Carolina jasmine, camellias, *Cissus rhombifolia*, *Ampelopsis sempervirens*, *Cotoneaster Parneyi*, *Ampelopsis tricolor* and *Begonia argentea*. *Myrtus communis compacta* was used as a border.

Del Amo Nurseries, Compton, had a budget garden completely planted around a bungalow of painted scenic construction. Girls in garden clothes invited the guests to register for a prize of a complete garden planting. Each visitor was given a reproduction of a planting design for a small home.

Roy F. Wilcox & Co., Montebello, had a display of dish gardens, in which a variety of small potted plants were combined with miniature figures.

HEAR ABOUT VITAMIN.

After a visit to the Murphy estate, one of the city's most noted gardens, under the guidance of Clifford Crabtree, members of the Southern California Horticultural Institute held their November meeting at the Hollywood-Roosevelt hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. James Bonner, assistant professor of plant physiology at the California Institute of Technology, talked on the subject of vitamin B₁. Manfred Meyberg, head of the Germain

[Continued on page 25.]



Exhibits Staged Outdoors in Rotunda at Annual Flower Show at Pasadena, Cal.

Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook

*Further Notes on the Culture, Propagation and Uses of Many Kinds
of Plants Given Garden Trial in Years Past—By C. W. Wood*

Aethionemas.

(October 21, 1939.) Today, while going over some old notebooks, I was amazed at the number of entries devoted to the aethionemas. Thinking about this matter, I am reminded of the fact that they are among my plant favorites, not so much because of their showiness, but rather on account of their year-around beauty of blue-gray foliage arranged on picturesque little shrublets. Although some of the kinds are quite well known in this country, I am bringing together here a few of the notes with the hopes that they may excite others, especially the neighborhood grower, to take up these plants more seriously.

(June 20, 1935.) Judged from every angle, *Aethionema Warley Rose* is one of the best of the Persian candytufts for local sales. It is not, according to my peculiar way of looking at these matters, the most beautiful of the race, lacking some of the "gentle and compelling charm" found in the blue-gray foliage of species like *A. cordifolium* (which is more often than not sold as *Iberis jucunda*), *A. grandiflorum*, *A. pulchellum* and *A. schistosum*. It cannot be denied, though, that Warley Rose is a comely plant in its 4-inch to 6-inch shrub-like growth and clusters of rose-pink flowers, for all the world like a miniature rose daphne. And it does sell! This is a plant that cannot be reproduced from seed, contrary to what the seed catalogues say. Fortunately, it, as well as the other aethionemas, grows readily from cuttings made of the new growths which follow the flowering period.

(December 8, 1934.) After growing upward of a score of species of aethionemas from seeds, or rather what was supposed to be entitled to the different species names, I am ready to admit that the game is a gamble. It becomes apparent, too, why the names are so confused in gardens. I must have had at least fifteen packets labeled *A. grandiflorum*, and practically all were different. And to get true *A. pulchellum* from the general run of seeds is quite an impossibility. The best advice to commercial growers, I believe, is to tell them to grow

their material from cuttings of selected plants, disregarding names until they are sure of them. Almost any packet of aethionema seeds will yield at least one shapely blue bush, which will be valuable in itself, but if it also possesses a lively shade of pink flowers it should prove quite priceless.

(Note: As the catalogues and reference books contain descriptions of the different kinds, it is unnecessary to take up space to repeat them here.)

(October 21, 1939.) A few words on culture may not, however, be out of place. Generally speaking, aethionemas are plants from the limestone areas of southwestern Asia and the Mediterranean regions westward to Spain, I believe. They are, consequently, used to hot summers and we find them better able to withstand heat and drought than most other choice plants. In addition to a limy soil in full sun they require one that is deep and well drained. Other than that and a protected spot for the tender kinds, like *A. cappadocicum* and *A. græcum*, they present no cultural problems that the average gardener cannot solve with ease.

Small Chamomiles.

(August 1, 1939.) The mountain chamomiles are seldom exciting, usually being just another daisy, but when a good one is found it is something out of the ordinary, though often rather difficult to manage. That, at least, is the truth about *Anthemis Biebersteiniana*, from the Caucasus. Imagine, if you will, pinnate leaves of glistening silver in a low tuft and 6-inch stems carrying large golden flowers during June and you have a picture, though poorly painted, of this charming plant. It should be said at the outset that it is not easy to handle in the climate of the middle west. I have had it several times and have eventually lost it every time, usually in spring, and I suspect from too much damp. I imagine that it wants a lean soil (the scree of gardeners) and perfect drainage. Its beauty of foliage would make it a popular plant if it could be made to thrive.

There is a plant now infrequent in commerce under the name of *A. Haas-*

knechtii—which is patently false if my books are correct, for they say that name covers a quite worthless annual—that is quite the loveliest of the easily grown alpine chamomiles that I have grown. Its greatest charm, as is the case with many of its kind, is its lovely foliage—silver filigree, according to one writer of apt catalogue copy—though its golden daisies in June are not unlovely. It is a splendid plant for a high, well drained spot in the rockery, where its tracery of silver is close to the eye. Most chamomiles, including the foregoing, are easily grown from fall-sown seeds. They may also be propagated by division in late summer or spring and from cuttings in early spring.

Cornflowers for Southern Growers.

(June 4, 1939.) One would expect to find a host of good things in a genus as large as *centaurea*, with its 500 or more species. Aside from a few good border plants and a lot of weeds, not many have come my way. A species from the Caucasus, *Centaurea bella*, with pink heads on 10-inch stems for a month or more in summer, is one exception. It is hard to obtain, however, neither seeds nor plants being offered in this country, so far as I know, though the former are sometimes listed by European dealers. And it is a little too tender for our coldest winters in northern Michigan, especially when there is little snow to keep it from the cold blasts. It should be hardy, though, south of Chicago and would there make a good plant for the average gardener, requiring little more than sunshine and good drainage.

The Greek species, *C. pindicola*, is even more tender and even more lovely in its rosettes of silvered foliage and quite large white flowers on 6-inch stems. The latter, coming throughout much of the summer, combined with its lovely leaves, would make it a "must-have" plant in the warmer sections, perhaps from St. Louis southward.

(September 15, 1939.) A few plants in the seedling stage of a Balkan cornflower, *C. Achteroffii*, give promise of being the loveliest thing in that line it has ever been my good for-

tune to possess. There is many a slip, however, between seed and flower, and I am not at all sure that its rosette of silvered, woolly leaves does not spell disaster if a long period of damp weather strikes it at the right time. It is said to bear blue cornflowers on 3-inch to 4-inch stems in summer. I hope that I shall see.

A Good Salsify.

(July 13, 1925.) The genus *scorzonera* is known mainly to gardeners in the vegetable Spanish salsify. The books tell us there are about 100 other species, most of them adding words to the effect that none possesses garden value. I have grown upward of a score of them and have found just one, *S. rosea*, according to the label, worthy of space in ornamental plantings. It is, however, a beauty when it sends aloft 8-inch stems during June, each covered with a large, soft pink head. I have heard the flowers compared to a pink gerbera, while they remind others of a dandelion. Take your choice, but be assured that they are a lovely ornament, which may be yours by planting in a well drained spot in full sun. Propagation is from seeds.

Potentilla Tonguei.

(April 11, 1932.) Among the elect of the smaller cinquefoils, one must place *Potentilla Tonguei*, whose presence in the world is accounted for in several ways and remains a mystery to me. Regardless of where it came from or how it came, it remains one of the most persistent bloomers in the genus, my plants beginning to flower in late May and generally continuing right up to the snows of winter. And such splendid flowers they are, too—apricot with crimson centers, showy from a distance and immensely pleasing at close range. The plant is a splendid doer, growing into broad clumps in any sunny spot that is not too dry. I have never found a seed on any of my plants and have been unable to root cuttings; so it has been necessary to confine my efforts to division.

Potentilla Uniflora.

(June 17, 1931.) The loveliest of small American cinquefoils that I have grown is *P. uniflora*, a silvery mite of three inches or so with yellow flowers in spring, the combination of foliage and flower being particularly pleasing. It is almost as silvery as *P. nitida*, by which silvery cinquefoils

are usually judged, and it is a profuse bloomer compared to the latter. It must be confessed, however, that it is not quite so easy to keep it thriving as is *nitida*. My plants have been given the treatment recommended by D. M. Andrews, from whom they came—an acid scree in shade, a strange condition for a cinquefoil and for a silver-leaved plant. It seems to prosper there, however, and bids fair to make a good addition to our list of small cinquefoils.

(October 21, 1939.) When I read the preceding entry in my notebook it brought sadness to my heart, not so much because I no longer have the cinquefoil, but rather because of the loss which American horticulture suffered when D. M. Andrews finished



Tom Dodd.

his work on this plane. He not only made American gardens richer by introducing many phlox and peony hybrids, but for years he was about the only commercial source for Colorado plants. His contributions to my garden were almost priceless, and he also gave freely of his vast store of knowledge. I hope that I have used both unselfishly and that I may be able to pass them on to others. If what I have said about one of his pets, *P. uniflora*, brings it to the attention of gardeners, that would help some.

Goat's-rues.

(January 2, 1932.) If you want to see how little the goat's-rues are known in America, glance over your catalogue file. Yet, they are really desirable plants, needing no more than common border treatment. In addition to ease of culture, they have the happy faculty of getting along with infrequent division or other handling, thus making them good prospects for general planting. Couple the fore-

going with the fact that they bloom throughout much of the summer and that they are good for cutting and their general usefulness will become apparent. They are legumes, having the pinnate foliage of the tribe and also its pealike flowers.

Almost anything you get under the name of galega will make a good garden plant. The most popular species and the most readily available is *G. officinalis*. It is to be had in a number of forms, from the type, a 2-foot to 3-foot plant with lilac-purple flowers, to others with pure white, white and lavender, pink, rose, etc. These are double forms, too, one with the formidable name of *G. o. nana rosea flora plena*. European lists contain a number of named forms, of which I can say nothing, except that they would undoubtedly make good property for growers if they ever become available on this side.

TOM DODD.

Tom Dodd, set in line for leadership of the Southern Nurserymen's Association when he was elected chairman of the executive committee at the convention in August, has packed much progress into the fifty years he has just completed.

Born in 1889 in a log cabin five miles from Cullman, Ala., he moved to Mobile in 1894. After five years of schooling there and at Oak Grove, he began working in 1900 for J. O. and F. E. Welch, Chunchula, Ala., two brothers of the well known E. S. Welch, of Shenandoah, Ia. He continued there after the Welch brothers dissolved partnership, J. O. Welch moving to California for his health and now living at Prescott, Ariz. After a period in the north, working for the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., and Fred Lainson, Council Bluffs, Ia., he returned to work with F. E. Welch, then operating the Rose View Nurseries, at Orchard, Ala. Leaving the nursery trade, Mr. Dodd sold tractors and cultivators for a hardware concern, but returned to the Rose View Nurseries, upon request, and was made manager when the illness of F. E. Welch caused him to retire. On the latter's death, in 1920, the firm became Dodd & Welch, at that time having only forty acres of land. Two years later removal was made to the present site at Semmes, Ala., where eighty acres of land was purchased. Upon the retirement of

Mrs. Welch, in 1927, Mr. Dodd became sole proprietor, the name being changed to Tom Dodd Nurseries. For years the main business was as a contract grower for E. S. Welch, of Mount Arbor Nurseries.

Today Mr. Dodd owns 300 acres, growing stock of all types and doing landscape designing. He is interested in civic and fraternal organizations. One hobby is fishing, and another is his collection of azaleas and camellias.

Partner in his progress is a lovely wife with whom he celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary February 28, 1939. They have one daughter and eight sons, all of whom do their part about the nursery, even those in college and school. The portrait is contributed by one of the sons, Steven Dodd, quite handy with the camera.

STUDY TRADE BARRIERS.

The temporary national economic committee will be asked by Secretary of Commerce Hopkins to consider the economic effects of state laws which hamper the free flow of interstate commerce.

Mr. Hopkins announced November 23 formation of a special interdepartmental committee to study and coordinate government activities for combating serious inroads to free commerce resulting from state trade barriers.

Paul T. Truitt, member of the commerce department's industrial economics division, who was appointed chairman of the committee, will confer with Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, chairman of the TNEC, this month with regard to the possibility of scheduling hearings.

In letters to the heads of the departments of state, labor, agriculture and justice, and to the federal works agency and the national resources committee inviting the appointment of representatives, Secretary Hopkins said:

"For several years a number of government agencies have been giving attention to the problem of the increasing barriers to interstate trade. I have been concerned about the growth of these barriers and have had our division of industrial economics working on the problem. However, it would seem that the government might function more effectively if the various interested agencies were to join forces or at least coördinate their

efforts. I, therefore, propose to set up an informal interdepartmental committee for this purpose."

REFLECTED SUNLIGHT AIDS PLANT GROWTH.

"Old Sol" has been utilized by man in many ways other than the natural absorption in our everyday life; by heliograph, when flashes of reflected sunlight in code messages were sent from one distant point to another, as in the Boer war of 1903, when in lieu of telephone or radio such messages could be sent from one army detachment to another. Down in sunny Florida they utilize the sun's rays to heat the water for home use, and so save on the expense of other means, the sun heat being directed through glass to water pipes and then to storage tanks.

Now someone has thought up a

PHOOF FOR THE POETS.

When poets hunt for inspiration
On which to put a concentration,
Of words
And rhymes
And perspiration.

They write of lovers' constancy
And another's infidelity,
Then indite
Some lines
Anent a Tree.

No rhymers I, with stubby pen,
But I wonder now and then
What gives poets temerity
To write their gush about a Tree.

I wonder if they ever know
What makes them thrive and grow.
Did they ever hear its proper name
And what its home, from whence it came?

What do they know of planting seeds,
Of water, food and other needs?
They chant of waving branches wide,
But know not when they must be tied.

Beyond their ken are grafts and cuttings,
Layers, stocks and skillful buddings,
Softwood shoots and hardwood tip,
And heat to ward a frosty nip.

Of what Big Tree could poet shout,
If bugs ate off the seedling sprout;
Or if no one knew you cannot grow
A Eucalyptus in the snow?

Now I cannot write in ecstasy
Of silvered leaves in panoply
But I
Can grow
A stately Tree!

Like the poet maybe fool I am,
But "Make a Tree" I surely can.
Because
I am
A Nurseryman!

Harold McFadden.

plan to get the reflected light of the sun into the shaded areas of gardens. Experiments made this year in a Philadelphia garden proved the efficacy of reflected sunlight and its accompanying heat on plant life. Gourds that were grown from seeds sown July 12, which is at least six weeks later than they normally should be sown, and planted in a garden of partial shade were brought to crop perfection by this method of reflected sunlight. In September, when the heat of the sun begins to diminish, the experimenter used two new types of aluminum reflector panels to direct the sunlight and heat upon the shaded parts of the gourd planting and it was found that the temperature was increased ten to fifteen degrees at a measured distance of twenty feet from the recording thermometer. This increase on some occasions was accomplished in a period of seven to eight minutes' time.

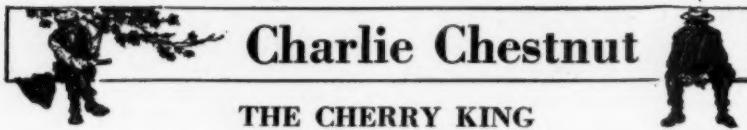
It appears that aluminum, according to those who know, reflects sunlight without distorting its qualities through the spectrum; hence there should be found uses for this method, not only for protecting plant growth, but also the use of reflectors for those who might cherish indirect sun baths.

Further research studies into the practicability and technical use of this garden discovery will be made by the physiologists of the University of Pennsylvania, who in their plant laboratories will be able to throw more light on this subject of light.

Edwin Matthews.

FRINGED BEETLE CONTROL.

According to announcement, November 21, investigation by the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture has determined that all nursery stock can safely and successfully be treated with methyl bromide solution for the control of larvæ of the white-fringed beetle, and consequently, under regulations supplemental to quarantine 72, a prescribed method of treatment for such baled plants is authorized as a prerequisite to certification, when such treatment is carried out under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the department. The method is described in B. E. P. Q. 503.



Charlie Chestnut

THE CHERRY KING

I want to make it plain that this aint a criticism of Emil. Nothing could be farther from my mind. But lately Emil has been giving me the chill and making some nasty cracks, like he dont like the way I been telling in the paper about different deals we was in. I think he is afraid the boys will make fun of him at the convention. I been telling him that there aint a nurseryman in the whole convention which dont figure that Emil is a pretty wise gent in his way, and outside of one or two I could mention, Emil aint got any more enemies than Santa Claus.

Every nurseryman knows that you cant make anything but pocket money in the nursery business; that is, in the regular way of doing business. Its the special deals and catching the boys short that keeps outfitts from folding up. At least, it postpones the time when the sheriff will crowd in and take the joint over.

Take that deal Emil put over when he cornered the cherry market, that is he figgered it that way, which is just as good or better really as it turned out. But I might as well begin at the beginning of the story.

That was the hottest summer I ever seen. That was the only summer I can remember when our place looked so clean. It was so hot and dry that even the weeds didnt grow.

I drove my Model A into the yard that morning and parked out in back of the corn crib, like I always do. I seen Emils wife over to the house hollering and waving to me, so I walked over to see what was up.

"Something happened to Emil," she says, "he didnt come in for his breakfast and when I looked in his room, his work pants was laying right there on the floor and his work shoes was in the corner where he always throws them, but Emil aint there and he aint around any place. Furthermore Mrs. Brewster has been waiting half an hour. Shes sitting there on the steps to the greenhouse."

"Maybe he put on his sunday suit and went someplace," I says.

"No," she says, "his blue suit is still there and his other shoes too. Its mighty funny if you ask me."

"He aint been drinking has he?" I says.

"No, he aint took a drop since the trouble he had at the convention," she says, "but you cant tell about Emil, he might of, we had a few words last night. Maybe you can find him."

"I'll see Mrs. Brewster and then I'll look for Emil," I says and I walked on over to the greenhouse.

Mrs. Brewster had some worms in a bag which she says was on the elm trees she bought from Emil 6 or 8 years ago. She claimed the worms was there when Emil sold the elms. I got her slowed down and she drove away.

Just then Emil popped his head out of the coal bin back of the boiler. All he had on was his underwear and he was covered with coal dust. He looked like one of them comedians they had in the early days of the movies. Emil always wears long underwear summer

All he had on was his underwear.

and winter and there he was without his shoes or his pants. With his teeth out it aint no wonder he hid in the coal bin.

"What in heck are you doing in there without your clothes on?" I says. "Mrs. Brewster was here to see you, and your wife has called out the sheriff with a posse to comb the woods for you."

"I know, I know," he says, "I seen Mrs. Brewster prowling around but I couldnt come out this way and my pants is over to the house."

"What's the idea?" I says "running around that way anyway." The way he looked and all I thot probably the heat had cracked his noodle just a trifle.

"It was so hot in the house last night

I couldn't sleep so I come out here to rest behind the boiler where its cool, and I left my clothes in the house. This morning I started for the house a couple times, but that dang woman kept sitting there with her bag of worms, so I had to hide in here."

I could see a lot of papers spread out where Emil had been writing something. "Are you working on the annual statement or what?" I says.

"I'm working on my surplus list and my want list," he says. "When I was at the convention, I found out that all of the nurseries gets out a want list and surplus list every year regular. I got to thinking it over and now I am working on it."

"You sure pick up a lot of good pointers at the convention," I says, "but how can you make up a want list when we dont want nothing?"

"That dont make no difference," he says. "They always make up a big list and send it around just to see how the ground lays and what the boys are quoting. Then I aim to have a surplus list of different stuff so it looks like I had a mess of stuff to trade. It makes things look good and it dont do no harm. John Bushbottom sends out want lists all the time, he tells me. Sit down there," he says, "and help me make up a good list."

It was cool in the boiler room so I sat down on a nail keg. It looked like it was good for most of the morning anyway.

"What have you got down?" I says. "Lets see your list."

"First I started with fruit trees. I got 5,000 montmorency down here."

"5,000 montmorency!" I says, "You aint sold that many cherry trees since you have been in business. Last year we sold about 60. You bought a hundred and over half of them is still left there in the trench," I says.

"This here is only a want list. We dont have to buy nothing. Maybe if I ask for 5,000 I can get enough free samples so I wont have to buy any. Then I got a list of 10,000 apple trees. All varieties."

"Oh, I see," I says, "you are just writing fairy tales. Sure the heat didnt get you, Emil?" I says.

"Charlie," he says, "when you have been at it as long as me, you will learn maybe that you have got to talk in big figures. The big wholesalers wont pay no attention if you just ask for a hundred cherries and 200 apples. When you ask for 10,000 they sit up and



take notice and the chances are they will quote a price about half of what they are figuring on. See how it works?" he says. "Then when you cut it down they aint got the nerve to ask double the price and in that way you can save a lot of money."

"Now take shrubs," he says.

"It aint no use to ask for 5,000 honeysuckle," I says. "We got more of them than we can sell in the next 40 years."

"Thats where the surplus list comes in," Emil says. "Probably we can move the whole lot and all them soft maples and them mockoranges too. Thats the main idea of the whole thing. It aint no wonder we are stuck on stuff when we aint never had no surplus list to send out."

"Don't forget them 4 Chinese elms you sold to Mrs. Frisby. Get that on the want list," I says. "Only you better ask for at least 400 or you wont get no answer at all probably."

We made up a list of everything we could think of, right down the line. I thought to myself I would sooner be sitting there than out cultivating, so I worked it over good and put in everything.

The surplus list was a work of art. Emil put in everything on the place and then multiplied by 100. It looked awful good on paper.

After a few days we sent out the list and then layed back to wait and see what happened. It wasnt long before we had quotations all over the office.

"What do we do now?" I says. "There's your quotations."

"Heres how to do it," he says. "We will go to work and write everybody your prices are way too high and we aint going to buy just yet."

We noticed on all the quotations nobody had any cherries except two growers down in Indiana. They had about 20,000 cherries. Everybody else was short on account of the drought and hot weather. Cherries, they said, was short.

Thats what started Emil on his big gamble. "I've got a good notion to go to work and corner the cherry market," he says. "I got a idea that cherries aint going to be a drug on the market next spring."

"How can you corner the market on anything?" I says, "First you got to get a little corner on some cash, which you aint got enough of right now to corner 100 cherries even," I says.

"Dont need no cash at all for that," he says, "all you got to do is put up a good front and let your nerve have a free reign. I'm agoing to order all the cherries in the country and hold them for the convention in Chicago in January."

20,000 cherries is what we ordered. They run us \$6,000.00, which was about three times more than Emil was worth counting everything in. Then we just sat tight with our ear to the ground.

It wasnt long before things begin to liven up. It was early in November when old John Bushbottom dropped in.

"I got a little surplus of cherries to sell," John says after we talked over a lot of preliminary small talk, "with the late summer rains it looks like I'll have a surplus to offer."

"I could use them all right," Emil says, "put me down for all you got."

"Well, I'll let you know when I get home," says John. "I got some sold and I want to check up on the count. I'll let you know."

Every few days we got letters offering stuff, but always someplace there was a mention of 2 or 3 thousand cherries. Emil ordered every cherry that was offered but everybody backed out on definite delivery "until later" when the count was in.

"They aint fooling me," Emil says, "they all figure to give me cold feet. They know I got the cherries all cornered. They will all be around at the convention."

The convention come on and Emil was all excited. "Theyll be calling me the cherry king, before the convention is over," Emil says.

But nothing happened at the convention. Nothing at all. Nobody asked for cherries and Emil even had

"Dont worry," he says, "spring aint here yet." But I could see Emil was getting nervous and he went around most of the time talking to hisself and he begin to have trouble with his stomach again. He got so he couldnt eat and he was losing weight.

After I figured it had gone about far enough I says to Emil one day, "We better get out them orders for cherries and see what we can do about it." He didnt say a word but I knew Emil was wondering what in the world anybody could do about it.

I got to reading over the letters about the orders. There was the orders all right and letters from the two growers. I read over the letters carefully. They both read about the same as follows: "We will be glad to accept your order for cherries and we are holding them for you." Thats about all the letter that Emil ever read, but down at the bottom was another paragraph which Emil missed. It read, "We will hold the stock for you until Sept. 1st, but we cannot hold them after that date unless you send a draft for 50% of the order." For once a poor credit rating was a godsend.

"Emil," I says, "dont it seem like it would have been better if we hadnt of ordered them cherries at all?"

"You are going to be surprised," I says, "but the only cherries you got is the ones you got out there in the trench. You aint even got the 20,000 cherries like you figured."

Then I read him the letters. He grabbed the letters out of my hand and read them over at least a dozen times to be sure it was true. "Gosh," he says, and he slumped over his desk with his head buried in his hands. He sat there for 20 minutes, until I begun to wonder if he was dead or something. Then he raised up and he says, "Charlie I hope this here has learnt you a good lesson."

I was going to say something, but I shut up and let it go at that.

I got
5,000
Montmorency
down here,
Emil said.



a few chances to buy some. He was getting uneasy, when he could see spring creeping on a few weeks ahead.

One morning in February I says, "What you aiming to do about the cherries? Seems like there aint much of a scramble like you figured on."

THE Cronamere Alpine Nurseries, Inc., Greens Farms, Conn., have filed with the secretary of state a certificate of preliminary dissolution.

COLOR of exceptional autumn brilliance was noted in a list of trees and shrubs given in the November bulletin of popular information of the Morton Arboretum. Species of evonymus, or spindle trees, whose fruits are conspicuous at this season are briefly described.

Deciduous Plants for Every Purpose

Lists According to Growth Characteristics, Culture and Uses of Selected Plants Included in "Compiling a New Nursery List" Concluded from Preceding Issue—By L. C. Chadwick

III. STANDARD TREES (GROUP 7)

A. SIZE

See alphabetical lists.

B. HABIT

(1) Narrow pyramidal or columnar

Acer platanoides columnare
Acer rubrum columnare
Acer saccharum monumentale
Carpinus Betulus fastigiata
Ginkgo biloba fastigiata
Liriodendron Tulipifera pyramidale
Quercus Robur fastigiata
Tilia platyphyllos pyramidalis
Ulmus americana columnaris
Ulmus americana Moline
Ulmus campestris Wheatleyi
Ulmus foliacea stricta
Ulmus hollandica superba

(2) Globose or round-headed

Acer campestre
Acer platanoides
Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Æsculus carnea Briottii
Cladrastis lutea
Fagus sylvatica
Phellodendron sachalinense
Platanus acerifolia
Quercus alba
Quercus Phellos
Quercus Robur
Quercus rubra
Quercus texana
Sophora japonica
Tilia cordata
Tilia euchlora
Ulmus campestris

(3) Irregular or open

Fagus americana
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Gymnocladus dioica
Hicoria ovata

(4) Horizontal or wide-spreading

Acer platanoides
Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Cladrastis lutea
Fagus sylvatica
Fagus sylvatica heterophylla
Gymnocladus dioica
Phellodendron sachalinense
Quercus alba
Quercus macrocarpa
Ulmus americana

(5) Weeping

Betula alba pendula gracilis
Fagus sylvatica pendula
Salix elegantissima
Salix Niobe
Sophora japonica pendula
Ulmus glabra Camperdownii

(6) Dense, cast heavy shade

Acer campestre
Acer platanoides
Acer platanoides ascendens
Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Acer rubrum columnare
Acer saccharum monumentale
Æsculus carnea Briottii

Carpinus Betulus fastigiata
Fagus sylvatica
Quercus imbricaria
Quercus Robur fastigiata
Tilia cordata
Tilia euchlora
Ulmus campestris Wheatleyi

Hicoria ovata
Liquidambar Styaciflua
Liriodendron Tulipifera
Tilia (all species)
Ulmus (all species)

D. USE

(1) Trees for dry sandy soils

Acer campestre
Phellodendron sachalinense
Quercus coccinea
Quercus rubra

(2) Trees for wet soils

Acer rubrum
Betula nigra
Larix leptolepis
Liquidambar Styaciflua
Nyssa sylvatica
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Populus tremuloides
Quercus bicolor
Salix Niobe
Taxodium distichum
Ulmus americana

(3) Trees for congested city districts

Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Phellodendron amurense
Phellodendron sachalinense
Platanus acerifolia
Sophora japonica
Ulmus procera

(4) Trees for narrow to medium streets (50 to 100 ft. between buildings)

Acer campestre
Acer platanoides columnare
Acer rubrum columnare
Acer saccharum
Acer saccharum monumentale
Ginkgo biloba fastigiata
Quercus palustris
Quercus Phellos
Quercus Robur fastigiata
Tilia cordata
Ulmus americana columnaris
Ulmus americana Moline
Ulmus campestris Wheatleyi

(5) Additional trees for medium to wide streets (100 ft. or more between buildings)

Acer platanoides
Acer saccharum
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Liquidambar Styaciflua
Platanus acerifolia
Quercus coccinea
Quercus imbricaria
Quercus rubra
Quercus texana
Sophora japonica
Ulmus americana

(6) Trees suitable for specimens on lawns of average size

All on selected list; other suitable ones
include:
Cladrastis lutea
Gymnocladus dioica
Larix leptolepis
Pseudolarix Kaempferi
Tilia platyphyllos

C. CULTURE

(1) Easily moved

Acer (all species)
Ginkgo biloba
Phellodendron sachalinense
Quercus palustris
Salix Niobe
Tilia (most species)
Ulmus (all species)

(2) Difficult to transplant

Fagus sylvatica
Liquidambar Styaciflua
Nyssa sylvatica
Quercus (most species)
Sophora japonica

(3) Recover slowly from transplanting

Liquidambar Styaciflua
Nyssa sylvatica
Sophora japonica

(4) Subject to attacks from insects and diseases

Acer platanoides—borers, wilt and leaf
scorch
Acer (other species)—wilt, borers, scale
Salix Niobe—willow leaf beetle
Tilia (all species)—Japanese beetle
Ulmus—wilts, Dutch elm disease, phloem
necrosis

(5) Trees requiring or preferring an alkaline soil

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Gymnocladus dioica
Platanus acerifolia

(6) Trees requiring or preferring an acid soil (Types listed subject to chlorosis on alkaline soil)

Liquidambar Styaciflua
Quercus (most species)

(7) Trees requiring a rich soil for sat- isfactory growth

Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Acer saccharum
Betula papyrifera
Cladrastis lutea
Eucommia ulmoides
Fraxinus excelsior
Fraxinus quadrangulata
Gymnocladus dioica

(7) Trees suitable for parks and estate planting

Plants on selected and secondary lists.

(8) Trees for screen and windbreak planting

Carpinus Betulus fastigiata
Ginkgo biloba fastigiata
Quercus palustris
Ulmus americana columnaris
Ulmus americana Moline
Ulmus campestris Wheatleyi

(9) Trees suitable for large hedges

Acer campestre
Carpinus Betulus fastigiata
Fagus sylvatica
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Quercus imbricaria
Quercus Phellos
Quercus Robur fastigiata
Tilia cordata

(10) Trees suitable for seaside planting

Acer rubrum
Betula papyrifera
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Platanus occidentalis
Populus tremuloides
Quercus rubra
Quercus stellata

(11) Showy bark

Betula alba pendula gracilis
Betula nigra
Betula papyrifera
Celtis mississippiensis
Cladrastis lutea
Fagus americana
Hicoria ovata
Liquidambar Styraciflua
Phellodendron sachalinense
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Salix Niobe
Sophora japonica

(12) Trees with important leaf characters

(a) Early in leaf

Acer campestre
Acer platanoides
Acer rubrum
Acer saccharum
Salix Niobe

(b) Late in leaf

Betula nigra
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Gymnocladus dioica
Hicoria ovata
Liquidambar Styraciflua
Nyssa sylvatica
Phellodendron sachalinense
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Pseudolarix Kaempferi
Sophora japonica
Taxodium distichum

(c) Early in falling

Acer rubrum
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Gymnocladus dioica
Hicoria ovata
Larix leptolepis
Phellodendron sachalinense
Pseudolarix Kaempferi
Taxodium distichum
Ulmus americana

(d) Late in falling

Acer campestre
Acer platanoides
Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Carpinus Betulus fastigiata

Fagus sylvatica
Fraxinus excelsa
Ginkgo biloba
Quercus (most species)
Sophora japonica

(e) Leaves large

Acer nigrum
Acer platanoides
Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Eucommia ulmoides
Liquidambar Styraciflua
Liriodendron Tulipifera
Magnolia acuminata
Magnolia macrophylla
Magnolia tripetala
Platanus acerifolia
Platanus occidentalis
Quercus coccinea
Quercus rubra
Quercus macrocarpa
Quercus velutina
Tilia euchlora
Tilia platyphyllos

(f) Leaves small

Carpinus Betulus fastigiata
Ginkgo biloba
Larix leptolepis
Pseudolarix Kaempferi
Quercus Phellos
Salix Niobe
Taxodium distichum
Tilia cordata
Ulmus campestris Wheatleyi

(g) Leaves compound, laciniate or deeply cut

Acer dasycarpum Wieri
Aesculus carnea Briotii
Aesculus octandra
Betula alba pendula gracilis
Fagus sylvatica heterophylla
Fraxinus excelsa
Fraxinus quadrangulata
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
Gymnocladus dioica
Hicoria ovata
Juglans nigra
Phellodendron sacha'inense
Sophora japonica

(h) Leaves normally dark green

Acer campestre
Acer platanoides
Acer platanoides ascendens
Fagus sylvatica
Ginkgo biloba
Nyssa sylvatica
Quercus imbricaria
Quercus Robur fastigiata
Quercus rubra
Sophora japonica
Tilia euchlora

(i) Leaves normally light green

Acer rubrum columnare
Quercus Phellos
Salix Niobe

(j) Leaves normally highly colored

Acer platanoides Schwerdleri—red unfolding leaves
Acer platanoides Stollii—red unfolding leaves
Acer platanoides variegata—variegated pink and white
Acer Pseudo-Platanus purpureum—purple
Acer Pseudo-Platanus Leopoldii—variegated white and pink
Fagus sylvatica purpureo-pendula—purple
Fagus sylvatica Riversii—purple
Fagus sylvatica tricolor—pink and white margin
Fraxinus excelsior aurea—yellow
Quercus Robur Concordia—yellow
Ulmus procera aurea—yellow

(k) Trees with outstanding fall foliage color

Acer nigrum—yellow-brown
Acer platanoides—yellow
Acer rubrum—red or yellow
Acer saccharum—red or yellow
Betula papyrifera—yellow
Cladrastis lutea—yellow
Fraxinus americana—purple (sometimes yellow)
Ginkgo biloba—yellow
Gymnocladus dioica—yellow
Hicoria ovata—yellow-brown
Liquidambar Styraciflua—red
Liriodendron Tulipifera—yellow
Magnolia acuminata—brown
Nyssa sylvatica—red
Phellodendron sachalinense—yellow
Pseudolarix Kaempferi—golden-yellow
Quercus alba—rose-purple
Quercus coccinea—red
Quercus Phellos—yellow
Quercus rubra—reddish
Quercus texana—red
Salix Niobe—yellow
Tilia euchlora—yellow
Ulmus americana—yellow
Ulmus campestris—yellow

(l) Trees with outstanding flowers

Acer platanoides—yellow (mid-April)
Acer Pseudo-Platanus—yellowish-green (late May)
Acer rubrum—red (late March)
Aesculus carnea Briotii—deep red (early May)
Aesculus octandra—yellow (early May)
Cladrastis lutea—white (late May)
Halesia monticola—white (mid-May)
Liriodendron Tulipifera—yellow (late May)
Prunus serrulata sachalinensis—rose-pink (late April)
Prunus yedoensis—white to pink (early May)
Sophora japonica—white (mid-July)

(m) Trees with outstanding ornamental fruits

Acer Pseudo-Platanus—greenish brown-winged seed
Acer rubrum—red-winged seed
Cladrastis lutea—pod
Fagus sylvatica—bur
Halesia monticola—nutlet
Liquidambar Styraciflua—brown capsule
Liriodendron Tulipifera—winged nutlet
Magnolia acuminata—red follicle
Nyssa sylvatica—blue-black berry
Phellodendron sachalinense—black berry
Platanus acerifolia—syncarp
Prunus serrulata sachalinensis—black berry
Quercus—acorn
Tilia—nutlet

CHARLES G. NORDINE, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., has been ill at the Colonial hospital, Rochester, Minn.

INJURY by salt water to woody plants after the hurricane of September 21, 1938, is reported in the eight pages of the November 3 bulletin of popular information of the Arnold Arboretum. Lists appear of plants that recovered satisfactorily, that were either uninjured or not injured seriously and that were killed or seriously injured by salt water.

OBITUARY.

Stephen J. Verhalen.

Stephen J. Verhalen, 78, president of the Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex., died November 24 at his home.

Born January 2, 1861, at Pardeeville, Wis., the son of a general store owner, he went to Algoma at the age of 18 to work for Henry Fax, a grocer. By the time he was 21 he had married his employer's daughter, Mathilda, and had set up a large grocery store in the frontier logging town of Marinette. In the third year of business, his entire establishment was destroyed by a forest fire that burned half the town.

Rather than reorganize at Marinette, he moved his family to Chicago, where he built up a commission produce business in the next fifteen years.

In 1903 a group of Chicago business men organized the Standard Orchard Co. to grow peaches in the south and made Mr. Verhalen president and general manager. They bought from Rip Scott the 3,000 acres which the Verhalen Nursery Co. now occupies at Scottsville, Tex.

When the 160,000 peach and plum trees came into production, Mr. Verhalen gave up his other work and moved his family to Marshall in 1905. Fruit was grown and marketed until the World war, when the promise of higher wages drew the negro labor into northern manufacturing districts. The Standard Orchard Co. was dissolved, and the stockholders were repaid their investments.

Mr. Verhalen then turned all his attention to the nursery business which his two sons, George and Ray, had been operating. It needed more land, and the orchard company's tract was bought and developed. In 1928 the nursery was incorporated, with Mr. Verhalen as president, Ray Verhalen as vice-president and George Verhalen as secretary and treasurer.

Polyantha roses on own roots were first grown, but now budded roses have supplanted them. Bulbs, chiefly Narcissus Paper White, are grown on a large scale. Evergreens have come to be an important production of the nurseries. New plants are tested with the same enthusiasm that S. J. Verhalen first gave to roses. To operate the business the firm employs from 150 to 200 persons, who have their homes on the farm.

The portrait on this page shows

Mr. Verhalen on his golden wedding anniversary with Mrs. Verhalen, who survives him with his sons, George and Ray, at Scottsville; a third son, Walter, who operates a basket-manufacturing business at Dallas, and a daughter, Sister Mary Raymond, Anderson, Ind. There are fifteen grandchildren, of whom four were pall-bearers.

The funeral was held November 27 at St. Joseph's church, Marshall, and burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Earl D. Needham.

Earl D. Needham, traveling representative of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., died October 31, 1939, at Boise, Idaho. Although Mr. Needham's health had been poor for a number of months, his death occurred suddenly, due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Needham had been active in the nursery business for over thirty-five years, beginning his nursery career with the E. L. Watrous Nursery Co., Des Moines, Ia. After eight



Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Verhalen.

years with that firm, he became affiliated with J. W. Hill in the Des Moines Nursery Co., with whom he continued until Mr. Hill's health failed, at which time Mr. Needham and A. J. Bruce purchased the company.

In 1930 Mr. Needham sold his interest in the Des Moines Nursery Co. to Mr. Bruce and became a representative of the Mount Arbor Nurseries. In this capacity, he became known to nurserymen in almost all sections of the country. His wide knowledge of the nursery business, his constant ef-

forts to be of service and his keen interest in his customers' welfare, coupled with his genial personality, made him an always welcome visitor.

At one time he had been active in the American Association of Nurserymen, having served on the executive committee, as well as on the arbitration and market development committees. He had also served as president of the Western Association of Nurserymen and the Iowa Nurserymen's Association, and as vice-president of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Needham was a member of the First Methodist church, Adelphic Masonic lodge and Des Moines consistory.

He was born at Mount Ayr, Ia., January 7, 1881. June 14, 1905, he married Miss Mabel Baker, who survives him, together with two sons, Phil E. and Earl D., Jr. A small daughter preceded him in death several years ago.

Walter A. Hoff.

Walter A. Hoff, 54, who had operated the West Coast Nursery Co., Palo Alto, Cal., since 1921 and conducted business in San Francisco as the Walter A. Hoff Landscape Organization, died November 18 at his home, 2555 Larkin street, San Francisco, Cal., after an illness of three months. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Irma Westover Hoff.

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following new plant patents were issued in November, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 346. Pyracantha Koidzumii. Edmy Bourdieu, Ventura, Cal. A variety of Pyracantha Koidzumii characterized by its ability when grown in pots to develop a central stalk with alternate horizontal laterals, an abundance of foliage in alternate clusters on said laterals and an abundance of scarlet-red berries in clusters on said laterals, said berries being distasteful to birds.

No. 347. Orange tree. John A. Workman, Riverside, Cal., assignor to Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal. A new and distinct variety of navel orange tree, characterized particularly by its greater vigor, its denser foliage composed of slightly larger, less serrate and broader leaves; its later flowering season, and the much later season of maturity of its fruit, all as compared with the Washington navel orange.

THE fungicidal value of insoluble copper compounds is generally equivalent to the copper content. Many of these compounds do not have the adhesiveness shown by Bordeaux.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DECEMBER ONLY

See our FALL WHOLESALE PRICE LIST for more complete list of lining-out and finished stock in SHRUBS, HEDGE PLANTS, FOREST AND SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES AND FRUIT TREES.

Special discount for December only: \$50.00 to \$100.00—5%. \$100.00 to \$300.00—10%. \$300.00 and up—15%.

Additional discount of 5% and free packing for cash with order except on B&B material. Net June 1. This discount applies to stock offered in this list and booked this month. All stock guaranteed to be in first-class condition and good quality. No order accepted for less than 50 plants in any variety or grade except trees 5 to 6 feet or larger and not less than 10 of this size. Wire collect for orders of \$100.00 or more.

HARDY DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

S.—Seedlings; C.—Rooted Cuttings; Tr.—Transplanted; Br.—Branched; L.O.—Lining Out; Div.—Divisions.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA.

ARONIA MELANOCarpa.

Per 100 Per 1000

12 to 18 ins. l. o. div. \$1.00 \$ 8.00

12 to 24 ins. l. o. div. 1.25 10.00

2 to 3 ft. l. o. div. 1.50 12.50

BENZOIN ASTIVALE.

12 to 18 ins. a. \$1.10 \$10.00

12 to 24 ins. a. 2.00 15.00

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

3 to 6 ins. a. \$0.50 \$ 4.00

6 to 9 ins. a. .60 5.00

9 to 12 ins. a. .70 6.00

12 to 15 ins. a. 1.50 12.50

15 to 18 ins. a. 2.00 25.00

18 to 24 ins. a. 4.00 25.00

9 to 12 ins. tr. 2.50 30.00

12 to 15 ins. tr. 6.00 50.00

15 to 18 ins. tr. 8.00 70.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 10.00 90.00

Less 10% discount on seedlings in lots of 10,000.

CALICARPA AMERICANA.

12 to 18 ins. a. \$2.25 \$18.00

18 to 24 ins. a. 5.00 25.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 7.00

3 to 4 ft. tr. 8.00

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

4 to 6 ins. a. \$0.30 \$ 6.00

6 to 12 ins. a. 1.00 8.00

12 to 18 ins. a. 1.25 10.00

18 to 24 ins. a. 2.00 15.00

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS.

12 to 18 ins. a. \$1.25 \$10.00

18 to 24 ins. a. 1.50 12.00

2 to 3 ft. tr. 12.50

3 to 4 ft. tr. 15.00

CORNUS AMOMUM.

CORNUS SANGUINEA.

6 to 12 ins. c. \$1.00 \$ 8.00

12 to 18 ins. c. 1.25 10.00

18 to 24 ins. c. 2.00 15.00

12 to 18 ins. tr. 2.50 20.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 4.00 35.00

2 to 3 ft. tr. 6.00 50.00

3 to 4 ft. tr. 10.00 90.00

CORNUS STOLONIFERA.

6 to 12 ins. a. \$0.50 \$ 5.00

12 to 18 ins. a. .70 6.00

18 to 24 ins. a. .80 7.00

3 to 4 ft. a. .90 8.00

12 to 18 ins. tr. 2.50 20.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 3.00 25.00

2 to 3 ft. tr. 4.00 35.00

3 to 4 ft. tr. 6.50 60.00

CYDONIA JAPONICA.

6 to 12 ins. a. \$1.25 \$10.00

12 to 18 ins. a. 1.50 12.00

18 to 24 ins. a. 2.00 15.00

DEUTZIA SCABRA.

Varieties: Candidissima, single white; Candidissima Flore-pleno, double white; Crenata, double pink; Fortunei, double rose; Friderici of Rochester, double rose.

6 to 12 ins. c. 1.00 \$ 8.00

12 to 18 ins. c. 1.00 12.00

18 to 24 ins. c. 1.00 12.50

12 to 18 ins. tr. well br. 3.50 30.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 4.00 35.00

HIBISCUS. Mixed Colors.

1-yr. a. No. 1. \$0.75 \$ 6.00

1-yr. a. No. 2. .60 5.00

2-yr. a. No. 1. 1.00 8.00

2-yr. a. No. 2. .75 6.00

2-yr. heavy 5.00

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA.

GRANDIFLORA.

6 to 12 ins. l. o. \$3.50 \$36.00

12 to 18 ins. l. o. 4.50 40.00

18 to 24 ins. l. o. 6.00 50.00

12 to 18 ins. tr. 12.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 15.00

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM.

HYPERICUM PROLIFICUM.

6 to 12 ins. a. \$1.25 \$10.00

12 to 18 ins. a. 2.00 15.00

12 to 18 ins. tr. 6.00 50.00

18 to 24 ins. tr. 8.00 70.00

2 to 3 ft. tr. 10.00 90.00

LIGustrum AMURENSE.

6 to 12 ins. l. o. \$0.50 \$ 5.00

6 to 12 ins. 2 br. up. .80 6.00

12 to 18 ins. l. o. 1.00 8.00

12 to 18 ins. 3 br. up. 1.50 12.00

18 to 24 ins. 2 br. 1.50 12.00

18 to 24 ins. 3 br. up. 2.00 15.00

2 to 3 ft. 4 br. up. 2.50 20.00

Less 10% discount in 10,000 lots.

LIGustrum IBOIUM.

6 to 12 ins. 2 br. up. \$1.25 \$ 8.00

12 to 18 ins. 2 br. .55 10.00

12 to 18 ins. 3 br. up. 2.00 15.00

18 to 24 ins. 3 br. up. 2.50 20.00

LIGustrum OBTUSIFOLIUM.

Per 100 Per 1000

12 to 18 ins. a. \$1.00 \$ 8.00

18 to 24 ins. a. 1.25 10.00

6 to 12 ins. 2 br. up. .80 6.00

18 to 24 ins. 2 br. 1.00 9.00

3 to 4 ft. a. .75 7.00

4 to 5 ft. br. .50 4.00

5 to 6 ft. br. .60 5.00

6 to 8 ft. br. .70 6.00

8 to 10 ft. br. .80 8.00

10 to 12 ft. br. .90 10.00

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National Chamber of Commerce

Operations of United States Chamber of Commerce and Value to A. A. N. of Membership Told in Excerpts from Report by Robert Pyle, National Councilor

Twenty-seven years ago President William Howard Taft suggested an organization of businessmen to interpret to Congress the needs of business. Out of this grew the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Today the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is a federation of 1,600 local chambers of commerce and trade associations. There is thus an underlying membership of 650,000 businessmen.

The paramount idea is that if this organization is to be a real service to the country, it must be democratic in character. For administration, a board of directors is provided, responsive to the membership.

Each federated body has direct contact with the central organization through a national councilor, who brings from his organization the points of view of its own members. In return he brings to his organization the points of view of industry and commerce throughout the nation.

It will thus be seen that the service of the national chamber is two-fold: First, to obtain the matured judgment of business upon national questions, and, second, to present and interpret those views to the agencies of government and to the public.

Of great importance in this service is the existence in the splendid headquarters building at Washington of an expert staff occupied throughout the year in study and research. The results of these activities are broadcast to the members in bulletins, surveys and summaries. The United States Chamber of Commerce does not act arbitrarily from a general headquarters. It does go to each federated member and get its judgment upon questions at issue.

Once a year, in annual meeting, accredited delegates may bind the national chamber to a commitment of policy, after thirty days' notice of such contemplated action has been given. The other method is to submit questions to members for decision in referendum.

By the referendum method propositions are drawn up in writing and submitted to the membership. The membership is primarily a federation

of organizations, both commercial organizations and trade associations throughout the country. Arguments for and against the subject matter of the referendum are submitted to the member organizations and forty-five days are allowed for a vote.

Although in this democratic manner, the chamber obtains the vote of its constituent members and the chamber is thus put on record with respect to any given proposition, it does not, however, bind members who voted in the minority to support the majority opinion. The chamber does not sponsor specific legislative measures. It gives counsel as to policies.

Be it remembered, that we are not only in a democracy, we are in an enormous democracy, and if our voice is to be heard, we must speak with great volume. Here, then, is the point; that by associating ourselves with the United States Chamber of Commerce, we may increase the power of our appeal or join with identical appeal being made by others. For example, in the public press of June 19, appeared a statement by the Secretary of Agriculture, who declared that it was not difficult to provide the answer to the value of President Roosevelt's suggestion that tree strips in the plains states would serve as effective windbreaks, giving the cost of growing and planting such trees as 4 cents each.

What is the attitude of the United States Chamber of Commerce on government competition? A resolution passed at the annual meeting May 4, 1939, read as follows:

This chamber has long advocated that our federal, state and local government should refrain from entering any field of business which can be successfully conducted by private enterprise. Tax-free, rent-free and cost-free competition with the lawful enterprises of private citizens should be ended. Increased employment and purchasing power can best be attained by affording industry and business every legitimate facility and opportunity to pay adequate wages and to earn reasonable profits without competition from government agencies.

The time has come, we believe, for the chamber to enlist the assistance of its members in a special study of the present extent of competition on the part of the federal government, to supplement the earlier studies of this kind.

Another field in which the United States Chamber of Commerce has been fighting a battle that is one in which nurserymen are engaged is that of interstate trade barriers. The chamber's statement on this follows:

In order that every part of the country may have its greatest opportunity, it must have full access to all parts of the domestic market. There should be no trade barriers within the United States. Preference established by statute, discriminations against business concerns, corporate or otherwise, of other states, and movements to discriminate against products from a distance should have no place in the relations of the states among themselves.

The Congress of the United States should not tolerate or cause to be erected impediments to interstate commerce, or relinquish to state or local governments any power entrusted to the Congress to

The Storrs & Harrison Company
"PAINESVILLE NURSERIES"
85 Years in
Painesville, Ohio

MIDWEST HEADQUARTERS FOR COMPLETE NURSERY SUPPLY

Fruit Trees Deciduous Trees Evergreen Trees Shrubs Vines	Small Fruits Roses Hardy Perennials Plants Seeds, Bulbs, Tubers
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"ROOT SYSTEM IS THE LIFE OF A TREE"

ARP NURSERY CO.

Tyler, Texas

Wholesale Growers of
Heavy Bearing Varieties

PECAN ROSE PEACH

Plum Grape Nectarine
Fig Apricot Persimmon

Catalogue mailed on request

"Home of Better Rooted Trees"

NOVELTIES

Latest European Introductions

NEW PERENNIALS: Asters, Astilbes, Campanulas, Gypsophila, Kniphofia, Peonies, Phlox, Poppies, etc.

RARE SHRUBS: Acers, Barberries, Heathers, Lilacs, Magnolias, etc.

CHOICE AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS: Large-flowering, Japanese Azaleas, Yellow Rhododendrons, etc.

Ask for copy of "Special Trade Offer"

F. J. GROOTENDORST & SONS

Wholesale Nurserymen

BOSKOOP HOLLAND

VIBURNUM BURKWOODII

NEW - SCARCE - HARDY

Most striking improvement in flowering shrubs in many years—fragrant pink and white flowers.

Write for illustrated folder and prices

The Siebenthaler Company
DAYTON, OHIO

keep interstate commerce free from obstructions of every kind.

And thus, we might, if there were time, take up step by step various fields of activities to indicate just how the Chamber of Commerce is fighting the battle of the nurserymen and for the nurserymen.

In order that our own membership may be adequately informed of the vast extent of the democratically organized and controlled national body, it is well to note how much material has been furnished as a result of requests from local groups over the country: 5,000 showings of a slide film; 9,123 mats and electros of advertisements; 4,750 logotypes of the slogan; 9,600,000 pamphlets; 55,000 posters every two weeks; 12,300 billboards; 4,758,000 envelope stuffers; 24,448,000 letter stickers; 600,000 business executives; 1,367,000 windshield stickers.

A special reference should be made to two departments, the first of these the commercial organization department, working with the chambers of commerce, and the second the trade association department, working with trade and industry organizations. Together, these two constitute a clearing house and center of information.

How do we use the Chamber of Commerce? For answer I should like to quote from a letter from our executive secretary:

You asked for a statement indicating the value of the Chamber of Commerce to me and to the Washington office.

In the first place, the chamber issues regularly to its members a weekly legislative review which I find valuable in keeping up on various legislative events here in Washington. I subscribe to other legislative services, but it is necessary, I find, to have two or three such services all the time in order to get varying viewpoints as well as assure complete coverage.

Also weekly, we receive the general letter covering not only legislative matters of real import and wide application, but also activities of various government agencies.

From the trade association department we get regularly special releases having to do with the activities of other trade associations, particularly along the lines of publicity, market development, consumer relationships, use of trade statistics, etc.

In addition, we get at irregular intervals special releases covering specific subjects. For example, two such releases have been sent to us recently pertaining to the status of state wage-hour legislation and state legislation pertaining to labor relations.

I find also that my contacts with Philip Gott, of the trade association department, are very valuable.

The chamber has other departments which we have not used to advantage fully in the past. I refer to their agricultural department, department of natural resources and department of commerce.

SEEDS 1939 CROP

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Prices F. o. b. New York

	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
<i>Acer platanoides</i> , Norway Maple	\$0.40	\$1.25
" <i>spicatum</i> , Mountain Maple	1.00	3.50
<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i> , Running Shadblow, d.b.	.75	2.50
<i>Aristolochia tomentosa</i>	.55	1.85
<i>Benzoin astivale</i> , Spicebush	.45	1.50
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> , Japanese Barberry, c. s.	.75	2.50
" <i>thunbergii atropurpurea</i> , c. s., 1000 seeds	5.00	16.00
<i>Betula lutea</i> , Yellow Birch, c.s.	1.65	6.00
" <i>nigra</i> , River Birch, c.s.	.50	1.80
" <i>papyrifera</i> , Canoe Birch	.45	1.50
<i>Bignonia radicans</i> , Trumpet creeper	.65	2.25
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> , Common Sweetshrub, Northern seed	.50	1.85
<i>Celtis mississippiensis</i> , Sugarberry, d.b.	.55	1.80
" <i>occidentalis</i> , Hackberry, d.b.	.45	1.60
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> , American Redbud	.55	1.85
<i>Clematis texensis</i> , Scarlet Clematis, c.s., 1/2 oz., \$0.75
<i>Cornus alba</i> , Siberica, Coral Dogwood, c. s.	.75	2.50
" <i>alternifolia</i> , Florida Dogwood, c.s.	.60	2.10
" <i>canadensis</i> , Bunchberry, d.b.	1.05	3.75
" <i>florida</i> , Flowering Dogwood, c.s.	.30	.90
" <i>stolonifera</i> , Red Osier Dogwood, c.s.	.60	2.10
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> , Arizona Cypress (genuine)	.90	3.25
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> , White Ash, lanceolate, Green Ash	.25	.75
<i>Halesia tetrapeta</i> , Great Silverbell	.35	1.25
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> , Red Cedar, d.b., Northern	.45	1.50
" <i>virginiana</i> , Red Cedar, d.b., Platte River	.35	1.25
" <i>virginiana</i> , Red Cedar, d.b., Southern	.30	1.00
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> , Lambkill, c.s., oz., \$1.50
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> , Golden-Rain Tree	.40	1.45
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , Tulip Tree	.25	.75
<i>Magnolia fraseri</i> , Fraser Magnolia, c.s.	1.40	5.00
" <i>glauca</i> , Sweetbay	.70	2.50
" <i>tripetala</i> , Umbrella Magnolia	.50	1.75
<i>Malus baccata</i> , Siberian Crab, c.s., "coronaria", Wild Sweet Crab, c.s.	1.25	4.50
<i>Morus rubra</i> , Red Mulberry, c.s.	1.10	4.00
<i>Picea abies</i> , Albertiana, Black Hills Spruce	1.45	5.50
<i>Pinus attenuata</i> , Knobcone Pine	1.55	5.50
<i>Populus nigra</i> , Italica, Lombardy Poplar	.45	1.25
" <i>tremula</i> , European Aspen	.55	1.75
<i>Prunus besseyi</i> , Bessey Cherry, c.s.	.80	2.50
" <i>cerasiforme</i> , Myrobalan Plum, "padus", European Bird Cherry, c.s.	.25	.75
" <i>pennsylvanica</i> , Pin Cherry, c.s.	.55	1.75
" <i>pumila</i> , Sand Cherry, c.s.	.65	2.25
" <i>virginiana</i> , Common Choke-cherry, c.s.	.55	1.85
<i>Quercus alba</i> , White Oak	.18	
" <i>macrocarpa</i> , Mossycup Oak	.22	
" <i>robur</i> , English Oak	.22	
" <i>rubra</i>	.20	
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> , Glossy Buckthorn, c.s.	.50	1.45
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> , Catawba Rhododendron, c.s., oz., \$0.80
" Cunninghamii, c.s., 1/2 oz., \$1.00
<i>Rosa blanda</i> , Meadow Rose, dried hips	.55	1.75
<i>Sambucus cerulea</i> , Blueberry Elder, d.b.	.90	3.25
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , Redwood, Genuine Calif. seed	1.00	3.50
<i>Styrax americanus</i> , Snowbell	.55	1.70
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , Highbush Blueberry, d.b.	.95	3.10
" <i>pallidum</i> , Blue Ridge Bluberry, d.b.	.95	3.10
" <i>pennsylvanicum</i> , Lowbush Blueberry, d.b.	.95	3.10
" <i>vaccinianum</i> , Dryland Blueberry, d.b.	1.00	3.25
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> , Mapleleaf Viburnum, d.b.	.40	1.25
" <i>cassinoides</i> , Withe-rod, d.b.	.55	1.70
" <i>lentago</i> , Nannyberry, d.b.	.55	1.75
<i>Vitis vulpina</i> , Riverbank Grape, d.b.	.80	2.75

Also a good list of perennials.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

HERBST BROTHERS

92 Warren Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Kansas Nursery School

*Third Annual Event Draws Good Attendance
to Hear About Latest in Cultural Practices*

Approximately seventy-five persons from four different states attended the third annual school for nurserymen, which was held at Dickens Hall, on the campus of the state agricultural college, at Manhattan, November 24.

Dr. F. W. Pickett opened the meeting at 10 a. m., introducing Harry Bouck, secretary of the Manhattan chamber of commerce, who gave a welcoming address entitled, "The Spirit of Kansas," the burden of which was for Kansans to avoid an apologetic, inferior feeling in regard to their state.

Dr. Ernest Wright, forest pathologist of the federal bureau of plant industry, Lincoln, Neb., talked on damping-off and cedar blight, discussing chiefly the treatment of the soil, as in these diseases prevention is the only control possible.

Dr. G. A. Filinger, of the Kansas state college staff, gave the results of his experimental work with nursery wax sprays on evergreens ranging from a few inches in height to those several feet tall to enable them to be transplanted without the usual ball of soil. Time out was taken for a visit to the nursery to see the test plots. This experimental work has not progressed far enough for any definite conclusions to be reached, although there is much to suggest increased use of wax in nursery practice.

Luncheon at the college cafeteria was enlivened by a program in charge of Prof. Norman Webster, of the department of public speaking, after which T. Russell Reitz, director of the prairie states forestry project for Kansas, took the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest with the nurserymen.

The first talk in the afternoon was by E. E. Saunders on root-inducing substances, both liquid and the newer powder form. He pointed out that experience has demonstrated the importance of proper strength in these hormone solutions, as too much strength tends to produce callus but not roots. As not only different varieties, but different stages of the same variety of cuttings, require solutions of different strengths, the answer is to experiment, as no hard and fast rules can yet be laid down.

Prof. L. R. Quinlan and Lloyd Copenhafer collaborated in an interesting showing and discussion of colored pictures. Professor Quinlan showed slides taken on the campus and all over Kansas of various horticultural subjects to demonstrate the use and practical application of such photography to the nursery business, while Mr. Copenhafer told of the equipment necessary and the processes involved. He showed that inexpensive materials can give good results, but recommended the use of an exposure meter for proper color development.

Ralph Ricklefs, of the Kansas Landscape & Nursery Co., Salina, related his experiences in both surface and overhead irrigation of nursery stock, his conclusions being that the overhead irrigation is better for small stock, while surface irrigation is better for larger stock. He went into considerable detail on the best type of engine, the size of pipes, leveling of ground, etc.

The horticulture show proved to be of great interest to the visiting nurserymen, particularly the elaborate rock garden which had been built by landscape students and the extensive displays of fruits from the college orchards. There was also a large exhibit of deciduous shrubs, broad-leaved evergreens and coniferous evergreens. This show was held on two days, November 24 and 25.

Those who registered from out of town, in addition to about forty who

registered from Manhattan, were as follows:

Ernest Wright, Lincoln, Neb.
George W. Kinkead, Topeka.
Franklin T. Rose, Topeka.
F. C. Schnitzler, Wichita.
W. L. Kuechenmeister, Wichita.
E. L. Kuechenmeister, Wichita.
Elizabeth Holman, Leavenworth.
Mr. and Mrs. Luke B. Headrick, El Dorado.
Eugene Baird, Kansas City.
Charles Carter, Morrowville.
Charles W. Lobenstein, Edwardsville.
L. W. Lawson, McPherson.
H. N. Dybvig, Colton, S. D.
W. R. Yerkes, Hutchinson.
William Ackley, Portis.
M. C. Kluger, Abilene.
Andrew Juergenssen, Great Bend.
Herbert O. Schrefel, Great Bend.
Russell W. Davidson, Hastings, Neb.
Thomas Rogers, Winfield.
Theo. E. Gibson, Herington.
R. W. Whiteley, Wichita.
Charles J. Olson, Salina.
J. Frank Jones, Lawrence.
A. E. Willis, Ottawa.
J. L. Fruechting, Aulne.
Jay C. Banta, Topeka.
Evert Asjes, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
Nick Asjes, Kansas City, Mo.
Alice E. Olson, Salina.
Ralph B. Ricklefs, Salina.
C. D. Wagoner, Hutchinson.
John B. Johnston, Hutchinson.
Floyd Sims, Belleville.
Carl Holman, Leavenworth.
Andrew B. Matzeder, Leavenworth.
Warren Hallaux, Leavenworth.
W. W. Gough, Abilene.
Warren Wakeman, Wathena.
H. Manson, Lincoln, Neb.
W. M. Zeiber, Pawnee Rock.
Homer Jameson, Topeka.
J. Henry Skinner, Hutchinson.
Mrs. J. C. Banta, Topeka.

KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

The Kansas Association of Nurserymen held a meeting at the Wareham hotel, Manhattan, November 23, on the eve of the third annual school for nurserymen.

Charles Scott, chairman of the legis-

ROSES - CALIFORNIA GROWN

H. T. - H. P. - Polyantha
Climbers - Rugosas

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Washington Grown
Complete Assortments

These are but two SPECIALTIES selected from our large and complete line of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

Write for our complete 88-page Fall Trade List.

FRUIT TREES - ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS - EVERGREENS EVERGREEN L. O. S. - PERENNIALS - VINES - BULBS

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. Welch, Pres. Est. 1875 Shenandoah, Iowa
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

SHADE TREES

	Per 10	Per 100
Ash, American	\$10.00	\$90.00
10 to 12 ft.	15.00	140.00
2 to 2½-in. cal.	15.00	140.00
2½-in. cal.	20.00	185.00
Elm, American	6.50	60.00
10 to 12 ft.	12.50	115.00
2 to 2½-in. cal.	12.50	115.00
2½ to 3-in. cal.	20.00	175.00
Elm, Chinese	10.00	95.00
8 to 10 ft.	12.50	115.00
10 to 12 ft.	20.00	185.00
Flowering Crabs (assorted varieties)	4.50	40.00
3 to 4 ft.	6.00	50.00
Maple, Norway	10.00	90.00
10 to 12 ft.	12.50	115.00
1½ to 2-in. cal.	12.50	115.00
2 to 2½-in. cal.	17.50	165.00
2½ to 3-in. cal.	22.50	200.00
3 to 3½-in. cal.	30.00	275.00
Oak, Pin	16.50	150.00
1½ to 2-in. cal.	20.00	185.00
2 to 2½-in. cal.	30.00	275.00
Poplar, Lombardy	1.50	16.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.00	18.00
8 to 9 ft.	3.00	22.50
10 to 12 ft.	4.50	35.00
Specimen Apple Trees	12.50	100.00
7 to 8 ft.	6.00	50.00
Willow, Weeping	8.50	75.00
6 to 8 ft.	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.	20.00	175.00

Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc., Waynesboro, Va.

CORNUS FLORIDA

(White Dogwood)

Nursery-grown	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft., B&B	\$6.00	\$50.00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	8.50	75.00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	12.50	90.00
10 to 12 ft., B&B	20.00	175.00

First-class trees. F.O.B. Roanoke, Va. Packing at cost.

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Roanoke, Va.

STOCK WANTED

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BOXWOOD**

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10 ins. and up — Any quantity
BOXWOOD GARDENS
Mrs. R. P. Reyer, High Point, N. C.Taking Orders for STANDARD
ROSES and Other Stock from
CALIFORNIA
ARTHUR DUMMETT
61 W. Grand St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.**LINERS, extra nice**
Berberis, Calanthus, Cornus, Crataegus cordata,
Fraxinus, Malus coronaria, Chinese Elm, Multi-
layer Rose Stock, the finest block of Multiflora
in the country. How many do you want and what
size? A. D. Dummett, 61 W. Grand St., Mount
Vernon, N. Y. Send for bargain list, now.

ATLANTIC NURSERIES, Inc., BERLIN, MD.

lative committee, reported that an attempt had been made to increase the appropriation for the entomological commission at the last session of the legislature, but failed. The nurserymen of Kansas feel that these additional funds are necessary so that more thorough inspection can be made, not only of nurseries, but also of orchards and of the areas surrounding them.

Ralph Ricklefs, of Salina, reported on the work of the roadside improvement committee. Nurserymen are cooperating with various garden clubs of the state, with chambers of commerce and with various civic clubs in fostering a program for developing small roadside parks known as safety turnouts.

Charles Scott, of the Prairie Garden Nursery, McPherson, introduced two resolutions, which were passed. One was that Kansas nurserymen protest against the continuation of appropriation of public funds for the growing of any nursery stock except for scientific and experimental purposes and forest tree seedlings to be used for forestation plantings on public domains. The second was that the president be authorized to urge the governor of Kansas to designate the last Friday in March as Arbor day in Kansas and that the Kansas Association of Nurserymen coöperate with the forestry, fish and game commission in the observance of the day.

At the meeting, C. D. Wagoner, Hutchinson, and Charles Nelson, McPherson, were reelected president and vice-president, respectively, and John J. Pinney, Ottawa, was named secretary to succeed Lawrence Wilson, Kansas City, Kan.

J. J. PINNEY, of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., was away on a short vacation trip the latter part of November, traveling with friends through Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri.

BECAUSE of expansion of business, the Rose City Nursery & Landscape Co., Portland, Ore., owned by Ben M. Hecht, will move from 2747 Northeast Twenty-eighth avenue to a 3-acre tract at Northeast Sixty-fifth avenue and Simpson street. A 30x60-foot warehouse is under construction on the lot. This firm employs approximately twenty men, operates six trucks and is one of the largest landscaping firms on the coast.

GRAFTED PLANTS**for spring delivery**

Shipped from 2½-in. pots, about May 1. Earlier delivery if desired for southern or far western planting.

	Per 10	Per 100
Acer palmatum Ashi-Boni	\$3.50	\$30.00
palmatum atropurpureum	3.00	25.00
discolor atropurpureum	3.00	25.00
Cedrus atlantica glauca	4.00	35.00
Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis nana compacta	3.00	25.00
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	3.00	25.00
Spiraea pendula	3.00	25.00
Spiraea rubra	3.00	25.00
Spiraea Weishii	3.00	25.00
Fagus sylvatica pendula	3.00	25.00
sylvatica diversilobata	3.00	25.00
sylvatica tricolor	3.75	35.00
Ilex opaca americana	2.75	25.00
spirea Heptacodium	2.75	25.00
Juniperus communis glauca	2.75	25.00
columnaris viridis	2.75	25.00
chinensis sebaeformis	2.75	25.00
chinensis Sargentii	2.75	25.00
chinensis Sargentii glauca	2.75	25.00
scopulorum glauca	2.75	25.00
sqamata argentea	2.75	25.00
sqamata argentea variegata	2.75	25.00
sqamata Meyeri	2.75	25.00
virginiana Burkii	2.75	25.00
virginiana Canarii	2.75	25.00
virginiana elegantissima	2.75	25.00
virginiana glauca	2.75	25.00
virginiana Kotschyi	2.75	25.00
virginiana Kotsleri	2.75	25.00
virginiana Kosteri	2.75	25.00
virginiana Schottii	2.75	25.00
virginiana pendula	2.75	25.00
virginiana pyramidaliformis	2.75	25.00
Mitchella Alaternaria	3.25	30.00
Lonicera bellidifolia	3.75	35.00
Bougainvillea	3.25	30.00
Bougainvillea nigra	3.25	30.00
Thuja occidentalis Douglasii spiralis	2.25	20.00
occidentalis elegantissima	2.25	20.00
occidentalis foemina Goe. Peabody	2.25	20.00
occidentalis foemina B. & A. Type	2.25	20.00
occidentalis nigra	2.25	20.00
occidentalis Reesenthali	2.25	20.00
occidentalis Warrene (sibirica)	2.25	20.00
orientalis aurea nana	2.00	18.00
orientalis conspicua	2.00	18.00
orientalis elegantissima	2.00	18.00
Tsuga canadensis Sargentii	2.75	25.00

You may deduct 10% from these prices if you place your order before Jan. 1, 1940.

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Mountain View, NEW JERSEY

NORWAY MAPLES**Specimen Trees**

In sizes up to 4-inch cal.
Attractive prices in quantity lots.

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RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.
Grafted, hardy varieties only.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.
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KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

EUROPEAN BEECH, fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversii.

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Coming Events

CONVENTION CALENDAR.

Out of the score or more state and regional associations which will hold their annual meetings in the next two months, some have already announced dates and location definitely, while others have made only preliminary arrangements. The calendar, according to notices thus far received, is as follows:

December 18, Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, Minn.

December 19 and 20, Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Lowry, St. Paul.

January 2 to 4, Western Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

January 4, Association of Kansas Nurserymen, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City.

January 4, Missouri State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City.

January 9, Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

January 9, Georgia State Nurserymen's Association, Augusta.

January 9 to 11, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 9 and 10, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Huckins, Oklahoma City.

January 16 to 18, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Cleveland.

January 17, American Association of Nurserymen, conference of region 3, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

January 29, Kentucky Nurserymen's Association, Louisville.

WESTERN PROGRAM.

The program committee of the Western Association of Nurserymen has announced its tentative program for the annual meeting which will be held January 2 to 4, at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City.

The first day of the convention, as usual, will be set aside for meetings of the retail nurserymen. The convention proper will get under way the morning of the second day with the president's address and the routine committee reports. Richard White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C., will discuss A. A. N. activities, and provision will be made for A. A. N. chapter meetings.

Because 1940 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Western association, special recognition of this event will be given in an evening social meeting. It is planned to call upon those members with the longest experience to reminisce.

Secretaries of state trade associations who wish announcements of dates or programs of annual meetings in these columns are requested to send in notices early. Issued on the first and fifteenth of each month, the magazine's forms close five days prior to the date of issue. For the December 15 issue, copy should reach the editor by December 11.

The major portion of the program will probably be devoted to selling problems. The committee hopes to have an inspirational talk on selling by someone outside the industry as an introduction to a symposium on various methods of retailing nursery stock by members of the association.

Provision will be made for trade exhibits.

PLAN ILLINOIS PROGRAM.

Preparations were begun for the program of the annual meeting of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, to be held at Chicago, January 9 to 11, when the officers and directors met November 17 at Chicago.

The usual meeting of directors was held later in the month than usual because everyone was occupied with business. Despite the late planting and the dry season, everyone present reported orders equal to or ahead of the preceding year. In fact, President Ernest Kruse reported his firm is having the best year in its history.

MINNESOTA PROGRAM.

Speakers who will appear on the program of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, December 19 and 20, are announced by John K. Andrews,

president, although the program is not yet complete. It will be preceded by the meeting of the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, December 18. An informal buffet supper will feature the evening of January 19, with some entertainment and with State Senator M. R. Cashman as toastmaster. The speakers announced and their subjects are as follows:

"Explanation of the New Federal Tree Planting Bonus and the New Minnesota Tree Law," by Paul Miller, director of agricultural extension service, University of Minnesota.

"Farm Tree Sales," by Vincent Bailey, J. V. Bailey Nurseries, St. Paul, Minn.

"Chinese Elm on the Farm," by H. N. Dybvig, Dybvig Nurseries, Colton, S. D.

"Current Progress of A. A. N. Activities," by R. P. White, executive secretary, American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C.

"New Federal Requirements as to Seed Sources," by Robert Wedge, Wedge Nursery, Albert Lea, Minn.

"Value of Nursery Inspection to the Public," by Dr. A. G. Ruggles, Minnesota state entomologist.

"Vital Problems Affecting Nurserymen," by Chet G. Marshall, past president of the A. A. N., Arlington, Neb.

"Lowering Interstate Barriers," by T. L. Aamodt, assistant state entomologist.

"New Introductions from the Fruit Breeding Farm," by Fred Haralson, superintendent, Minnesota state fruit breeding farm, Excelsior.

"Business Outlook and Future of the Nursery Business," by F. R. Kilner, editor, American Nurseryman, Chicago.

SET OKLAHOMA DATES.

The executive committee of the Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association set the dates for the association's annual winter meeting for January 9 and 10, 1940. The convention will have headquarters at the Huckins hotel, Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma chapter of the American Association of Nurserymen will also meet. The executive secretary, Richard P. White, Washington, D. C., is to appear on the program.

Full details of the program will be available soon. Firms will be allowed space to exhibit provided they take

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Offering a Very Complete Line of
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Rhododendrons

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LaBars' Rhododendron Nursery
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TAXUS

Cuspidata Capitata

1½ to 10 feet.

Best available.

Carloads or truckloads only.

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APPLE AND PEACH TREES

Strawberry, Asparagus, Raspberry and Blackberry plants.

Grapevines, 1 and 2-year.

OUR MANY YEARS' PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE COMBINED WITH OUR FAVORABLE LOCATION ENABLES US TO OFFER STOCK THAT MUST PLEASE AT PRICES YOU WILL APPRECIATE.

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BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES
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Barberry Thunbergii
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KOSTER COMPANY, INC.
RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS, NAMED
18 to 24 ins., B&B \$175.00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft., B&B 225.00 per 100
AZALEA MACRANTHA
4 to 6 ins., B&B 25.00 per 100
6 to 8 ins., B&B 35.00 per 100
BRIDGETON, N.J. Write for catalogues.

advertising space in the program booklet.

We hope by setting this early date to have many nurserymen stop over with us while on their way to the conventions in the central and northern parts of the country. It is our policy to have fun, food, business and many educational features and speakers. Come and be with us.

J. A. Maddox, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS DATE.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association was held at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, last month to arrange the program for the annual convention, to be held at the same hotel, January 9, 1940.

PLAN INDIANA MEETING.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Indiana Nurserymen's Association, at the Athenaeum, Indianapolis, November 10, plans were made for the annual meeting of the organization, to be held in January, sometime between the Illinois and Ohio meetings.

President Alex Tuschinsky appointed the following committees: Program, M. B. Esterline, Floyd Bass and Lloyd Pottenger; entertainment, Homer Wiegand, Andrew Miller and Kenneth Randel; reception, Harry Hobbs and Ollie Hobbs; reception for ladies, Mrs. Homer Wiegand, Mrs. Andrew Miller and Mrs. Ollie Hobbs; publicity, Alex Tuschinsky, Homer L. Wiegand and Kenneth Randel.

1940 TREE CONFERENCE.

Harry Malter, of the Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich., and J. M. Bennett, Wayne county superintendent of parks and forestry, were appointed general chairmen of the sixteenth National Shade Tree Conference, to be held at Detroit, Mich., August 27 to 30, 1940.

Members of committees were appointed at the first organization meeting, held recently at Detroit, those present being President Karl Dressel, Edward Smith and A. G. Brown.

LOUIS DE WILDE, of DeWilde's Rhodo Lake Nursery, Shiloh, N. J., was married last month to Miss Dorothea M. Donnelly, Chester, Mass.

TREES

We have a fine assortment of excellent trees for Landscape, Parks or Street Planting.

Pin Oaks, Red Oaks, Honey Locusts
Sugar Maples, Sweet Gums
European Lindens, Hemlocks and
Pines

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Rutherford, New Jersey

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WHOLESALE TRADE LIST JUST ISSUED

Lower prices on Evergreens, Deciduous Trees, Shrubbery, Berry Plants, Berry Thunbergii, green and red; Evergreen Barberry, Glossy Privet, California Privet, Lining-out Stock, 2-yr. Budded Apple Trees, Peach Trees in quantity—Hale Haven, South Haven, Elberta, etc.

It would be to your interest to have our new trade list which will be mailed on request. For large quantities mail us list for Special Letter Prices.

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WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

• TAXUS •

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RHODODENDRONS**

ASK US ABOUT THEM

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FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES
FRAMINGHAM MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock
Write for Special Quotations

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PRINCETON NURSERIES

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

This Business of Ours

*Reflections on the Progress and Problems
of the Nurseryman—By Ernest Heming*

LAWS.

Nurserymen, like all other members of society, have to obey the laws or pay the penalty if they get caught, whether the laws be good or bad; at least, that is the theory. But those are not the kind of laws I wish to comment upon. It is the kind that the late President Coolidge must have had in mind when he wrote: "We are a race of creatures created in a universe where law reigns, that can neither be ignored, disobeyed or turned aside. We may obey them and succeed, ignore them and fail. Law reigns."

There is such a law that is expressed in these words: "No two solids can occupy the same space at one and the same time." When we get into our automobiles, we are continually trying to prove it wrong at a terrific cost of life and dollars, but it is immutable. The law sticks, and we don't.

This is the kind of law the nurseryman works with in his profession. The natural laws governing the growth of plants are just as immutable as the one quoted above, although cause and effect are not always so obvious.

About 2,000 years or so ago, our education got off to a wrong start. We adopted as a premise that creation was a finished job, whereas it is going on now by means of the creative laws, and the nurseryman that is a good "lawyer" becomes master of his job.

He has slowly learned, by the trial-and-error method, what to grow and how to grow, when to plant and when to sow, but now he is getting help from the chemist, the biologist and the man with the microscope. Slowly, but surely, the scientist is beginning to reveal these laws, and the more we know of these natural or creative laws, if we work with them, the less we shall get spanked by way of failure.

Our legislatures will cease to emulate Canute, the English king, who commanded the waves of the ocean to retire, though they would not go back despite he was a king. We do not know enough about the natural laws to pass man-made laws based on self-

ish interests, whether they be federal or state.

Political boundaries have no effect on the plant world and the insect world. Our human needs, in the way of food, clothing and shelter, may be all-important to us, but the natural laws are immutable. We want more wheat and get a dust bowl. We destroy the forests and create a desert.

At present, the nurseryman's knowledge is largely empirical, but real progress will come with a better understanding of the immutable laws that produce and govern life. E. H.

OUSTS MINNESOTA CHIEF.

Governor Harold Stassen found Herman C. Wenzel, suspended Minnesota state conservation commissioner, guilty of misconduct in office and formally ordered his removal, November 23. The action climaxed long ouster proceedings, including a five weeks' public hearing that began with Commissioner Wenzel's suspension April 25. The governor found he had committed a long series of acts constituting misfeasance and malfeasance.

Among the charges against Commissioner Wenzel were that he carried

on a systematic plan of political assessments among conservation department employees, that he condoned the practice of illegal splitting of requisitions to avoid advertising for bids, and that persons who spent much of their time in political activity were paid with department funds.

Mr. Wenzel was a Farmer-Laborite appointed before the present Republican state administration was elected a year ago. His term of office would have expired in 1943.

REPORT FROM VIRGINIA.

In spite of an excellent demand for ornamental plant material and a scarcity of many varieties in small sizes, much nursery stock is being offered at ridiculously low prices—eliminating profits. Such conditions are brought about chiefly by small nurseries springing up in every community and not taking into consideration many of the operating costs which must be accounted for sooner or later.

The demand for fruit trees is slow as a result of low prices for fruit, offering little inducement for commercial orchard planting. The demand for trees for home orchard planting, which had almost disappeared at one time, is apparently coming back, affording a market from which the fruit tree grower has received little satisfaction in the past several years.

Apparently collections this fall are going to be better than in the fall of 1938.

E. M. Quillen.

ESTIMATING CHARTS

Quantities of Top Soil, Humus, Manure, etc.,
for any size of Tree Pit, Lawn, Hedge Trench.

Weights of Balls in over 200 sizes.

Car and Truck Load Lots for Delivery and Freight Charges.

Excavation of Tree Pits—over 800 sizes.

Over 20 designs and how to figure them.

Numerous guiding examples.

A Useful Ready Reckoner

Saves Time—Saves Errors—Saves Guesswork

A Handy Guide for

Estimators, Nurserymen, Landscape Architects and Contractors,
Federal, State and Municipal Park and Highway Departments.

Publishing date, December 12, 1939

Advance orders now being taken.

Price, \$2.00 per set

Postage free if check accompanies order.

JOHN SURTEES
Ridgefield, Connecticut

Carloads HARDY Canadian-Grown

SHADE TREES - EVERGREENS
PERENNIALS ROSES

FRUITS (including the famous new Peaches Vedette, Valiant, Veteran, etc.)

Send us your want list or write for prices. Quality and prices will be right.

E. D. SMITH & SONS, LTD.
Canada's Greatest Nurseries

WINONA

ONTARIO

PIN OAKS, ELMS, SUGAR MAPLES
up to 3-inch caliper.

NORWAY MAPLES
up to 4-inch caliper.

STRICTLY A No. 1 SHADE TREES.

APPLE - PEACH - CHERRY - PEAR
WASHINGTON-GROWN ROSES

SHRUBS - Pyracantha Lalandii
up to 3 to 4 feet.

GREENING NURSERIES
MONROE, MICHIGAN
Born 1850 - Still Growing

Colorado-Grown

Chinese Elm, seedlings and transplants.
Caragana Arboreosens, transplants only.

Now booking orders for spring shipment in combination carloads. Wholesale list on request.

Eastern representative

Ralph R. Coe
Box 253, Palmyra, Ohio.

Swink Nursery Company
Box 330
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LINING-OUT STOCK B & B EVERGREENS

Write for our complete catalogue
T. G. OWEN & SON, INC.
South's Largest Florists and Nurserymen
Columbus, Miss.

WHOLESALE GROWERS

Specializing in
EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS
TRANSPLANTS AND APPLE TREES
Write for price list.
Send us your trade list.
MATHEWS EGGERT NURSERY
North Muskegon, Mich.

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA

Strong rooted tip cuttings.
\$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000

J. B. BEALLE Greenwood, Miss.

GREENING'S NINETY YEARS.

In an advertising broadside equal to four pages of a daily newspaper, folded to a convenient size for mailing, the Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich., emphasizes its bud-selection research and tree-performance records in offering fruit trees to orchardists. These have been carried on for twenty-nine years out of the ninety years the nursery has been in existence.

In 1850 John C. W. Greening came to the United States and settled on one acre of rented ground at Monroe, Mich. He was succeeded by his son, Charles E. Greening, and today a grandson, Benjamin J. Greening, is president of the company and a great-grandson, Charles B. Greening, is vice-president. A fifth generation is coming on in the person of Charles B. Greening, Jr., who is pictured in the arms of his father in one of two interesting family pictures including four generations.

In addition to presenting the firm's specialties in fruit trees, the circular pictures several of the Greening inventions to cut production costs, devices which have interested other large-scale producers of nursery stock, including a tree planter, fruit tree cultivator, tree digger, tree sprayer and peach pit planter.

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

William Weber, of the H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., St. Louis, Mo., announces that he is reestablishing the nursery at a new location several miles west of St. Louis on U. S. highway 66. The former site near Affton is being subdivided.

R. K. Ince, Wamego, Kan., was recently awarded the contract to landscape the new high school. The other bidders were the Kansas Evergreen Nursery, Manhattan, and Harmony Gardens, Wamego.

The Kansas highway commission will open bids December 6 for two roadside improvement projects. One of them, in Labette county, calls for the planting of 146 deciduous trees, seventeen evergreens and 110 shrubs. The other project is in both Neosho and Labette counties and will require the planting of ninety-five deciduous trees and eighty-two evergreens.

KEITH MONAHAN, of the Howard Rose Co., Hemet, Cal., is on an eastern trip booking orders.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA

Spreading Yew

Improved dark green strain. Best for sun or shade, foundation plantings and hedges.

2½ to 5 feet

Send for special list.

THE W. A. NATORP CO.

Cincinnati, Ohio

EVERGREENS

Complete assortment of the best varieties of Evergreens.

Send for our wholesale nursery price list

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.

P. O. Box 1747 Milwaukee, Wis.
Nursery at Brown Deer, Wis.

Juniperus Virginiana

(Red Cedar) Per 1000
Seedlings, selected understock \$10.00

Lonicera Halliana, medium clumps 12.00

Vinca Minor, heavy clumps, transplanted 20.00

Ask for free samples.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.

Box 545
McMinnville, Tenn.

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Complete assortment of lining-out sizes

Also larger grades for landscaping

Send for our wholesale catalogue

D. HILL NURSERY CO.
EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS
Largest Growers in America
Box 402 DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

EVERGREENS

Lining-out and Specimens

Fruits and Shrubs

Write for price list

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES
Daytons Bluff Sta. St. Paul, Minn.



EVERGREENS

For Seventy-five Years

Growers of Quality Evergreens

Lining-out Stock a Specialty

Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 STURGEON BAY, WIS.

New Books and Bulletins

CHRONICLE OF HERBS.

When books began to appear upon herbs and herb gardens, it was to be expected that one would come from the pen of Mrs. Rosetta E. Clarkson, and probably the most complete. Mrs. Clarkson is editor of the *Herb Journal*, has one of the finest collections of herbals and garden books and has grown at her home at Milford, Conn., outdoors or in the greenhouse, all of the herbs of which she writes in "Magic Gardens: A Modern Chronicle of Herbs and Savory Seeds," just published by the Macmillan Co., at \$3. The book contains 370 pages, illustrated from old herbals and ancient gardening books, and is bound in an attractive green cloth with the title stamped in white. She discusses herb gardens old and new, as well as all manner of uses for herbs.

FLOWERING EARTH."

With the publishing of "Flowering Earth," by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, Donald Culross Peattie has added another book to his list of writings on nature and nature's way. In "Flowering Earth," Mr. Peattie deals with plant life and explains how the wind, bees, pollen, fungi and bacteria are all important in the sustaining of life on this planet.

The book presents in the words of the layman what the scientist sees in plant life on this earth. The beginning of plant life, from the first prehistoric seeds, is traced through its development from the first algae to the time when the world burst into bloom and modern flora come into being.

Illustrated with woodcuts by Paul Landacre, this 260-page book sells for \$2.50 with a cloth binding.

BULLETINS RECEIVED.

Two bulletins just published by the Oregon State College, Corvallis, written by W. P. Duruz, professor of pomology, give detailed instructions in the propagation of plants. Extension bulletin 528, "Grafting and Budding," devotes thirty-two pages to illustrated descriptions of the various methods of these two forms of propagation. They are more generally treated, together with seedage and cuttage, in extension bulletin 529,

"Propagation and Improvement of Horticultural Plants." Extension bulletin 530 is a 4-page presentation of rules for grafting and budding contests, which have become popular as a part of the agricultural instruction in Oregon high schools.

Since every nursery of size nowadays has one or more tractors, "Tractor Repair and Maintenance," by R. I. Shawl, associate chief in agricultural engineering, issued as circular 499 by the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois, Urbana, should be helpful. In its sixty pages it goes into details as to the various parts of the tractor, their repair and maintenance, so that ordinary jobs can be done without putting the machine in the shop.

The quarterly bulletin of the Michigan agricultural experiment station, East Lansing, for November, 1939, contains several contributions from Maurice W. Day, of the section of forestry; a preliminary report on the Boysenberry in Michigan, by R. E. Loree, of the section of horticulture; an account of the acid tolerance of the highbush blueberry, by T. A. Merrill, of the section of horti-

culture, and a report on stopping codling moth increase by heavy emergency spraying, by Ray Hutson, of the section of entomology.

"Rhododendrons from Cuttings," bulletin 666 of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, by G. G. Nearing and Charles H. Connors, describes in its twenty-two pages of text the method of propagating hybrid varieties of rhododendrons from cuttings developed by Mr. Nearing and reported in the *American Nurseryman* for May 1, 1939. The fuller data in this bulletin will be useful to those who found interest in the method as described in these columns.

NEWER CHEMICALS.

The scientific and practical features of the newer horticultural chemicals have been clearly established during the past few years.

The voluminous extent of existing literature on the subject has created a need for an authoritative condensation, and such a compilation has been prepared by Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, based upon reviews of current data appearing in accredited publications.

The leaflet of eight pages is cap-

"Send us six more copies. It is one of the most useful documents that has come our way in a long time."—H. B. Chase, Pres., Chase Nursery Co.

"Dr. Chadwick's list is truly excellent. The sources of supply appended is very good, indeed."—Donald Wyman, Horticulturist, Arnold Arboretum.

96 pages — 40c per copy

"COMPILED A NEW NURSERY LIST"

Selection of Superior Varieties of
Woody Deciduous Ornamental Plants

By L. C. Chadwick

Describes and discusses the best plants among trees and shrubs in various sizes, vines and ground covers.

Lists uses, culture, characteristics, growth habits to make easy selection of suitable varieties for various landscape purposes.

Sources of supply of selected plants indicated in key list of 68 nurseries.

GROW THE BEST — PLANT THE BEST

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Enclosed is remittance for copies of the book,

"COMPILED A NEW NURSERY LIST."

1 copy, 40 cents

3 copies, \$1.00.

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RASPBERRIES

Latham — Chief
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Indian Summer Everbearing

RED LAKE CURRANT**MACDONALD RHUBARB****MANCHURIAN CRAB** Under-Stocks**ANDREWS NURSERY**

Faribault, Minn.

*If it's new for
the Northwest, we have it!*

In quantity, we grow:

New Red Lake Currant
McDonald and Ruby Rhubarb
Cornus Elegansissima
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Minnesota Fruit Breeding
Farm originations

SUMMIT NURSERIES

Stillwater, Minnesota

Our Specialties are

Grapevines, Currants, Berry Plants,
Strawberries, Grape and Currant Cuttings.

General line of small fruit plants.

Trade list sent on request

L. J. RAMBO'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES
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Wholesale Growers of

Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,
Blackberries and Raspberries

Let us quote on your requirements

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GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES AND BERRY PLANTS.
Growing for the wholesale trade since 1880. The quality of our plants will please our most critical customers. Get our attractive quotations before placing your order.

THE F. E. SCHIFFERLI & SON NURSERIES
Fredonia, N. Y.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens—Shrubs
Lining-out Stock
Send for Complete Trade List

SCARFF'S NURSERIES
New Carlisle, O.

Grape Cuttings and Vines

A specialty on new varieties. Get our prices before buying.

INDEPENDENT FRUIT CO.
Penn Yan, N. Y.

BLACKBERRIES

Elderado Blackberry Plants

	100	1000
1-yr., No. 1	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-yr., No. 2	.75	5.00

We have a good supply of well rooted plants grown from roots, ready for immediate or spring delivery.

KRIEGER'S WHOLESALE NURSERY Bridgeman, Mich.

tioned, "Some of the New Horticultural Chemicals," and describes each, with a list of a dozen references for source material. Copies may be secured by application to the general sales division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

HOLLAND FIRM'S OFFER.

Older nurserymen can recall when much business was done with such firms as F. J. Grootendorst & Sons, Boskoop, Holland, in the days before quarantine 37. The war conditions in Europe have now directed attention to trade between neutral countries. So last month this 35-year-old firm again solicited business from American nurserymen, issuing a 15-sheet multigraphed price list of new perennials, deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs, azaleas and rhododendrons. From the tremendous stock which the firm grows at Boskoop, a selected list of newer and better plants is offered. While a special permit is required from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the firm supplies information to make purchase and importation easy.

HEAR ABOUT VITAMIN.

[Continued from page 6.]

Seed & Plant Co., gave packages of Thompson's vitamin B₁ as place favors.

First honors in the plant forum went to the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens, Pasadena, for a display of cascade chrysanthemums, including two new varieties developed from their own seedlings. Second place went to the Merrick Nurseries, Whittier, for a display of Pyracantha Duvalli.

Peter Mordigan, of Mordigan's Evergreen Nurseries, San Fernando, won third place with living outdoor Christmas trees. He showed three types of trees suitable for sale as Christmas trees to be used in the house and then transplanted outdoors.

Dr. James Bonner spoke of the experiments with vitamin B₁ as a general growth factor for roots, which determine the vigor of the plant. He told of experiments made with the cuttings of plants notoriously difficult to root, such as camellias, by which embryonic roots developed after several days, and, after treatment with vitamin B₁, the embryonic roots began to grow out within twenty-four hours and in a few days the cuttings

RHUBARB ROOTS

Whole clean roots with no surplus dirt, now dug, in storage ready for shipment any time you want them. Special low prices for quantity orders.

	Per 1000	Per 5000
1/8 to 1/2-in.	\$ 7.00	\$28.00
1/2 to 5/8-in.	9.00	40.00
5/8 to 1-in.	15.00	65.00
1 to 1 1/2-in.	20.00	85.00
1 1/2 to 2-in.	25.00	110.00
2-in. and up.	30.00

SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY
Charles City, Ia.



McMinville
Tenn.

We grow a general line of hardy shrubs and tree seedlings, specializing in lining-out stock.

Amoea River North Privet
Red Bark Dogwood Witch Hazel
Cercis Canadensis, Redbud
Cornus Florida, White Dogwood
Black Walnut and Sweet Gum

Write for our fall trade list, or send us your want list for special quotations.

JEWELL SPECIALS

Bleeding Hearts, Large-flowering Clematis, Bolleana Poplar, Gypsophila Bristol Fairy, Evergreen Liners, Persian Lilacs and Hard Maple.

A complete line of fruits, trees and shrubs. Write for price list.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.

Pouch A Lake City, Minn.

PEACH PITS

Our Pits Compare Favorably
With the Best

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
HOGANSVILLE, GEORGIA

FRUIT TREES

Heavy on Apple and Peach. Can furnish by carload. Send us your want list. Write for prices.

COMMERCIAL NURSERY CO.
Decherd, Tenn.

GRAPE CUTTINGS

Caco, Beta, Portland,
Green Mountain, Champagne,
Fredonia

C. D. WRIGHT Hamburg, Iowa

EMPIRE GROWN

Extra-fine Halehaven June Bud Peach trees, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. Heavy branched, 1/2-in. to 1 1/2-in.

Pink Crapemyrtle liners. Also in finished stock.

Catalogue sent on request.
EMPIRE NURSERY AND ORCHARD
Baileyton, Alabama.

had many long roots. According to Dr. Bonner, healthy, well rooted cuttings of many plants which it has not been possible to propagate profitably from cuttings before can be obtained within two to four weeks if vitamin B₁ is used.

Dr. Bonner further stated that it is of interest to note that cuttings taken at what gardeners call favorable and unfavorable times of the year show little difference when rooted with this combination of factors for root initiation and root growth. Thus even leafless hardwood cuttings can be successfully rooted with plants which otherwise would not root at all. It seems probable, he said, that the differences in the ease with which cuttings root at different times of the year are due in the first place to seasonal differences in the amount of auxin and vitamin B₁ present in the cuttings when they were cut from the plant.

After his talk, Dr. Bonner was asked many questions, which because of the experimental stage in which the work with vitamin B₁ remains, could not be definitely answered.

MERGE CALIFORNIA GROUPS.

The Southern California Horticultural Institute at Los Angeles, Cal., announces the consummation of plans uniting the Southern California Horticultural Industries with the Institute. Some months ago, at a joint meeting of the boards of directors of both groups, it was deemed advisable to discontinue the Industries and combine memberships if a satisfactory plan could be arranged. This has now been done by making members of the Industries a nurserymen's division of the Institute, under an agreement worked out by four representatives of each group at a meeting held the second week in November. Under the plan, all members of the nurserymen's division also become members of the California State Nurserymen's Association if they so wish, and their dues in that organization will be paid from their membership fee to the Southern California Horticultural Institute.

This adds approximately thirty-five members to the Institute. Inasmuch as the Industries had discontinued many of the practices set up when the group was organized, the nurserymen's committee will give much of its efforts to legislation pertaining to nurserymen and such other matters as may arise.

December 12 has been set as the

date of the annual Christmas party, at which time the Pacific States Seed Council will meet with the Institute at the Roosevelt hotel, Hollywood.

CALIFORNIA GROUP ELECTS.

The Central California Nurserymen's Association met November 9, at Niles, electing officers for the coming year. J. A. McDonald, of the California Nursery Co., Niles, was elected president; Jim Luft, of the Sunset Nursery Co., Oakland, vice-president, and Jack McDonnell, of McDonnell Bros., Oakland, secretary-treasurer.

December 16 is the date set for the annual Christmas party which the members of the Central California Nurserymen's Association will hold at San Jose. This is one of the group's social events to which wives are invited.

THE Leonard Coates Nurseries, Inc., San Jose, Cal., was recently awarded the contract for landscaping one and one-half miles of highway in San Francisco between Lake street and Golden Gate bridge.



Established 1914 by
JOHN HOLMASON
Present Owner

We can furnish any variety of Fruit Tree seedlings in all grades, Chinese Elm seedlings and transplanted Elms, Cut-Leaf and White Birch trees, Norway Maple whips and Italian Prunes. We can benefit you with quality stock as well as prices. Samples upon request.

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY
2244 N. Skidmore Court Portland, Oregon

**Field-Grown
Rosebushes**
HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California



WASHINGTON NEWS.

The program of the thirtieth annual meeting of the Western Washington Horticultural Association, at Vancouver, November 28 and 29, was supplied chiefly by members of the staffs of state agricultural institutions. Among the addresses was one on "Importance of the Nursery Industry in the Pacific Northwest," by J. S. Wierman, superintendent of nursery service in the state department of agriculture.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Washington State Horticultural Association is to be held at Wenatchee, Wash., December 4 to 6. The first day's sessions are to be given over to discussions of pest control, chiefly codling moth, while the other days' topics concern orchard fruits, discussed by growers and by members of the staffs of state agricultural colleges. These meetings draw many nurserymen of the state.

**PORTLAND WHOLESALE
NURSERY CO.**
306 S. E. 12th Avenue
PORTLAND - OREGON

*We can recommend
very highly our*

**HEAVY GRADE
FRUIT TREES**
**2 AND 3-YEAR
CAREFULLY SELECTED**

VERY REASONABLE PRICES

An excellent item on which to make good money in the sales yard.

**WRITE US FOR PRICES
AND FOR OUR CATA-
LOGUE IF YOU DO NOT
HAVE IT ON HAND.**

*A General Line of
NURSERY STOCK*

Oregon-Grown - Quality Guaranteed

**Remember**

We are paying shipping costs on lining-out stock to any point in the United States and Canada when 50% of purchase price accompanies order. No packing charge.

*Write for Wholesale List***SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.**

*Evergreens
Propagators & Growers*

141 S. E. 65th Avenue PORTLAND, ORE.

FRUIT and SHADE TREE SEEDLINGS

Oregon and Washington Grown

Apple, Pear, Mahaleb, Mazzard,

Myrobalan

Quince (rooted cuttings)

Chinese Elm Seedlings

Complete Line General Nursery Stock.

Chinese Elm, Transplanted Specimens.

Norway Maple, Lining-out Whips.

Send list of your wants for prices.

New catalogue now ready.

Combination carloads to eastern distributing points.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Inc.

Since 1878

Milton, Oregon

HARDY, NON-IRRIGATED ROSEBUSHES
and
FULL LINE OF EVERGREEN-SHRUBS
MOUNTAIN VIEW FLORAL NURSERIES
Troutdale, Oregon
Leading Growers since 1900.

Perfection Currants
Fruit Tree Seedlings

Let us quote on your needs

DENISON & BLAIR

Troutdale Oregon

APPLE SEEDLINGS
CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS
Yakima Valley grown.
ALSO MAZZARD, MAHALEB AND MYROBALAN SEEDLINGS.

WASHINGTON NURSERIES
Toppenish, Wash.

Representatives of more than 150 organizations from all parts of Washington met at the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, November 29, to form a state-wide organization to oppose creation of a Cascade national park (from the Canadian line to the Columbia river) and unnecessary enlargement of other national park areas. They are determined that millions of dollars' worth of vital national resources shall not be locked up and withheld from use permanently.

The Murphy Rhodo-Azalea Gardens, Rolling Bay, have opened a beautiful fruit-food-flower store at 4335 University way. More than 500 potted azaleas were distributed on opening day.

The Charles Malmo Nursery, Seattle, is completing several landscape jobs in the Broadmoor district.

Nurserymen are jubilant over the ideal sunny weather this autumn, with just a little zip in the air affording ideal working conditions.

Plans for the first extension of the Olympic national park, announced by F. A. Ketteridge, regional director of the National Park Service, contemplate a corridor two miles wide along the Queets river from the western boundary of the park to the ocean and an ocean strip one mile wide and forty-five miles long from the mouth of the Queets river to the north end of Lake Ozette. Objections to this movement were made by the property owners.

W. L. Fulmer.

BETTER IN NORTHWEST.

Wholesale business seems to be a little better than last year, reports A. H. Steinmetz, manager of the Portland Wholesale Nursery Co., Portland, Ore., and most of the nurserymen in the Pacific northwest are optimistic over the outlook.

Rainfall is somewhat below normal for this time of year, and a good soaking rain would be welcomed. Conditions for digging and handling nursery stock are favorable, however, and stock sent out is of unusually good quality. Deciduous stock all has a strong fibrous root system, which appeals to nurserymen who purchase their stock in that district.

DR. WALTER LEAMMERTS, of the Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal., was the speaker at the November meeting of the Pacific Rose Society at Sierra Madre.

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

*Wholesale Only***GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK****Fruit Tree Seedlings****Flowering Ornamental Trees****Shade Trees****Roses**

Grown right and packed right.

Combination carloads to Eastern distributing points will save you on freight.

We are now booking orders for**Vine Maple Seedlings.****Norway Maple, Whips and Seedlings.****White Birch, Trees and Seedlings.****Cutleaf Birch.****Pacific Dogwood Seedlings.****Mountain Ash, Trees and Seedlings.****Chinese Elm, Trees and Seedlings.**

Catalogue mailed on request.

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

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Laws and Taxes

EXEMPT IN MICHIGAN.

Formal opinion of the Michigan state unemployment compensation commission exempting nurserymen and florists from the Michigan act was announced last month as follows:

"Nurserymen as well as horticulturists are engaged in the same type of work as that of ordinary farmers who grow food products on an ordinary farm. The courts in Michigan have held that it is not the business of the employer, but the character of the work itself which determines the class of employment under the workers' compensation act, which excludes agricultural labor.

"Although flowers may be cultivated for sale, in either wholesale or retail establishments, service rendered in the tilling of the soil and the raising and harvesting of such crops in or outside of forcing structures, or in the bagging, boxing and crating of the same on the premises where they are grown, is farm labor and is therefore exempt.

"However, services performed by employees working in retail or wholesale store outlets in the cities or elsewhere, which have nothing to do with growing of the products, including corner stands for nursery stock and the sale of nursery stock from trucks and trailers, should be considered as employment subject to the act, even though such operations have to do with the marketing of the crops. Services on a farm, such as gardening and transporting nursery stock and flowers from a farm, if such services are performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations, are exempt. Office employees, salesmen, landscape gardeners, engineers and mechanics perform services which are subject to employment.

"Where the shifting of the individuals engaged in the operations makes the worker employed in subject employment for part of the time and in nonsubject employment the remainder, the employer should include all of the services of an individual in subject employment if fifty per cent of such individual's time can be allocated to such particular farm labor. Should an individual's miscellaneous duties other than labor on a farm exceed more than fifty per cent of his employment, then such employee should be

considered as being entirely in subject employment."

PACKING SHED LABOR.

Where services performed by employees in connection with grading and packing of farm products produced on farms owned or tenanted by the company are not segregable from substantial services performed by such employees in connection with the grading and packing of products of farms not owned or tenanted by the company, none of such services may be considered as "agricultural labor" under the social security act, even though the grading and packing of products produced on the company's farms are carried on as an incident to ordinary farming operations as distinguished from manufacturing or commercial operations, recently ruled the internal revenue bureau in S. S. T. 374. Nurserymen who grade and pack much purchased stock in addition to that they grow will find this ruling closely applicable to their own circumstances.

Regulations provide that the term "agricultural labor" includes services performed by employees in connection with the processing, packing, packaging, transporting and marketing of farm products, provided the products in their raw and natural state were produced on a farm owned or tenanted by the employer, and provided such activities are carried on as an incident to ordinary farming operations as distinguished from manufacturing or commercial operations.

"The products with respect to which the services in question were performed are graded and packed in a packing shed located on a farm

owned by the company," reads the ruling. "Employees who perform services in connection with the raising and harvesting of products of the company also perform services in connection with the grading and packing operations. The capital invested in the packing shed and equipment constitutes a small portion of the investment in the enterprise as a whole.

"Although substantial quantities of crops produced by neighboring farmers are graded and packed by the company, it appears that the facts set forth in the preceding paragraph warrant a finding that the grading and packing of crops produced on land owned or tenanted by the company are incident to the company's ordinary farming operations. It follows, therefore, that services performed by the company's employees in connection with the handling of products grown on the com-

THIS LITTLE GIRL WILL HAVE

A
HAPPY
CHRISTMAS
but



Tuberculosis is still the greatest killer of youth . . . and takes **fifty per cent more girls than boys between the ages of 15 and 25.**

Two modern aids that help the physician detect tuberculosis in its earliest, curable stage are the tuberculin test and the chest X-ray.

Your purchases of Christmas Seals make it possible, not only to teach people that tuberculosis is preventable and curable, but to look for early stages of this dread disease among children who seem to be in good health.

So from now 'till Christmas, mail no letter—send no package—unless it is decorated with the Christmas seal symbol that saves lives!

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations in the United States



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Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea —

seed of the true Purple Leaf Barberry, collected from a large carefully tended block. No cross-pollination from green stock. Dry berries, \$5.00 lb.; 10 lbs., \$45.00. Prices for large quantities upon request.

Malus baccata—Siberian Crab, \$2.50 lb. for dry pomes. Varieties: Red-fruited, Yellow-fruited Peking variety, Mandshurica.

Malus theifera—Chinese Tea Crab. Dry pomes, \$2.50 lb.

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seeds. Native plants.

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Alva H. Smith R.F.D. 2

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HEAVY FIELD PLANTS NOW READY
THE FAMOUS HARDY CUSHION MUMS.
ALL COLORS. 30c EACH.
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Pot-grown plants; over a hundred varieties.
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Other plants of unusual character and with the charm of old-time gardens.
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CURRENTS
Wilder Currant plants, well rooted 100 1000
2-yr., No. 1 \$5.00 \$40.00
2-yr., No. 2 3.25 25.00
300 at 1000 rates.

Also a limited supply of Perfection and Cherry Currants.

KRIEGER'S WHOLESALE NURSERY
Bridgeman, Michigan

pany's farms exclusively constitute 'agricultural labor.' It is clear also that services performed by the company's employees in connection with the grading and packing of products that are produced on farms of others do not constitute 'agricultural labor.'

"The information submitted discloses that generally the crops produced on the company's farms are graded and packed concurrently with crops produced on the farms of others, and that even at times when such crops are not handled simultaneously the changes from the handling of one class of products to the handling of the other class occur with such frequency that it is impossible for the company to make a segregation of the time spent by each employee in performing services in grading and packing of crops produced on the company's farms from the time spent by each employee in such handling of products produced on the farms of others.

"As indicated in S. S. T. 125 and in S. S. T. 286, where an employee during certain portions of a pay roll period renders services which constitute 'agricultural labor' and during other portions of the same pay roll period renders services which constitute 'employment' and the amount of time devoted to each type of service is substantial, the services which constitute 'agricultural labor' must be segregated from the services which constitute 'employment' on the basis of time during which each type of service is rendered. If in such a case the agricultural services cannot be so segregated, the entire services rendered during that pay roll period must be considered as 'employment.'

"Since the company is unable to make such a segregation of services performed by its employees in grading and packing the products produced on its farms from the substantial services performed by them in grading and packing the products produced on farms of others, it is held that all of such services must be considered as 'employment,' even though the grading and packing of products produced on the company's farms are carried on as an incident to ordinary farming operations as distinguishable from manufacturing or commercial operations."

HARRY ZACK, of H. G. Zack Co., Deep River, Conn., recently built another greenhouse at his nursery.

CARLOAD LOTS

ELM, American, Moline and Vase,
up to 4 ins. All transplants.

MAPLE, Norway, up to 3½ ins.
Transplants, extra select, spaced
7x7 ft.

POPLAR, Lombardy, up to 2 ins.
WILLOWS, Thurlow, up to 3 ins.

BARBERRY, Thunbergii, up to 2
to 3 ft.

SPIRAEA, Vanhouttei, up to 5 to
6 ft.

APPLE, 2-year.

CHERRY, 1-year.

PEACH.

All of above items can be sup-
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Send for list on many other
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Largest Nursery in Indiana. Est. 1875.

Apple and Peach Trees In Carload Lots

A long variety list to select from.
We also can offer other Fruit Trees
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want lists and we will quote attractive
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**NOTES FROM A
NURSERYMAN'S WIFE**

We've been hearing a lot about chestnuts lately. Time magazine tells of someone who cures chestnut blight by a tannic acid treatment; reports come of blight-resistant varieties from the orient which are being tried; we read that botanists at the North Carolina State College, near Raleigh, have planted a grove 200 miles from the nearest natural chestnut habitat in the hope that this isolated little group will escape the blight and thus keep alive a remnant of our nearly vanished chestnut forests, and over the radio comes a cute little dance tune, "The Chestnut Tree"!

* * * * *

A young lady was being shown through an estate by the owner. As they came to a fine old tree she looked up at it and said:

"Superb old oak, I wonder what you would say to me if you could speak?"

"Well," said the man, "it might say, 'I beg your pardon, Miss, but I'm a beech.'" (Is this, too, a chestnut?)

* * * * *

Sheila Grahame reports from Hollywood that Barbara Stanwyck has bought an old oak tree for her ranch for \$3,000.

* * * * *

Horticultural proverbs: The date of faithfulness grows only on the palm of confidence (Arabian).

If you want to be happy three hours, get drunk. If you want to be happy three days, kill a pig. If you want to be happy three weeks, get married. If you want to be happy always, be a gardener! (Chinese).

* * * * *

Dr. H. M. Jennison, University of Tennessee botanist, says the Great Smoky mountains national park contains nearly twice as many different kinds of trees as are found in all Europe.

* * * * *

The daisy, which is said to have been unknown in the south until after the Civil war, is now found wherever the Union army was. "Sherman brought them to us," say the southerners. "The march to the sea can be followed in the summertime by keeping where the daisies grow. The seeds

must have been transported in the hay that was brought along to feed the horses."

* * * * *

The botanic curator of the Field Museum of Natural History reports that a palm tree that yields red wine grows in lower Mexico. The natives scoop a hole into the trunk of a felled tree, cover it with leaves and after two days return to find the trough filled with red, red wine!

* * * * *

Ireland's "most literary tree," in Coole park, bears cut into its bark the signatures of William Butler Yeats, Edward Martyn, George Moore and George Bernard Shaw.

* * * * *

"Auld wives' tongues" was an early English names for aspens, whose leaves seldom cease wagging.

* * * * *

Believe it or not's:

The blue flowers of the soldanella force their way through solid ice in the spring by means of internal combustion.

The Macrozamia Denisonii trees of Australia are older than the sequoias—they are estimated to be 12,000 years old! This Methuselah of trees never grows more than twenty feet high.

The tree to which Columbus tied his ship still stands in Santo Domingo.

Old Utah, a juniper tree near Logan canyon highway, Cache national forest, Utah, is about 3,000 years old.

**CINCINNATI LANDSCAPE
ASSOCIATION MEETS.**

The Cincinnati Landscape Association held its November meeting at the student union building on the campus of the University of Cincinnati as guest of Prof. M. E. Bottomley, of the department of landscape architecture. The business session was preceded by a bountiful turkey dinner, at which Harry Gray, of the Cincinnati park department, and A. M. Husted, of the county park commission, were guests.

At the meeting arrangements were completed for a competition among senior students in landscape architecture on a design problem, repeating a successful plan used last year. Suitable recognition and awards will be made by the association. The comprehensive development of a crowded municipal golf course into a playfield with a special emphasis on adult recreation and cultural assemblies was approved as the problem. An analysis of costs is to be a new feature for the 1940 contest.

February 8 and 9 were set as the dates for the seventh annual nursery and landscape school promoted by the association. The morning and afternoon sessions will be filled by the extension service of the horticultural department of Ohio State University, while the two evening programs will be supplied by the local group. Nursery subjects will be used on the first day and landscape problems discussed

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A compact, powerful, fully automatic machine for spraying all insecticides, fungicides and disinfectants, whitewash, cement coating and water paints.

Powered by $\frac{3}{4}$ H.P. Electric Motor or 1 H.P. Gasoline Engine. Working pressure from 300 lbs. to 350 lbs., uniformly maintained. Mechanical agitator prevents solution from settling and clogging. Convex steel wheel rims 4 inches wide can't cut into turf. Pneumatic tires optional at additional cost.

Paragon Power Sprayer must prove its value by actual performance in your own nursery, greenhouse and fields before sale is consummated. Mail coupon for details of our money-back trial proposition.



We ship, freight paid, complete as illustrated, with 25 ft. high-test spray hose; 7½ ft. sectional spray pipe; quick acting stop cock; air gauge and 3 nozzles. You have 10 days in which to subject this unit to your own tests before taking title of ownership.

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on the second day. All local members of the trade are invited.

Methods of co-operating in the enforcement of the state license law, the threat of a Japanese beetle quarantine extension to Ohio, the control of truck peddling by out-of-state growers, support for the proposed city bond issue for parks and playgrounds and plans for the annual meeting were discussed.

Mr. Gray invited the group to the dedication of the new cactus addition to the famed Krohn conservatory, in Eden park, and a cactus lecture by Ladislaus Cutak, of the Missouri Botanical Garden. Mr. Husted discussed the operating problems met at the Sharon Woods park and told of plans for the development of the thousand-acre Greenhills park recently acquired from the government.

The feature of the evening was the presentation by Prof. M. E. Bottomley of some results of his two years' study on "Modern Gardens." He showed a number of drawings, mostly in color and in perspective, illustrating some novel and striking designs. He said the old principles of boundary planting, open center and avoidance of confusion have been kept and said the "modern garden" is more than a fad. He pointed out its sensible features and saw a new outlet for specially grown nursery products. Comments and questioning prolonged the presentation to a late hour. The profuse thanks of the organization were expressed for the privilege of being the first to see the results of his study, and applause greeted the promise of Professor Bottomley to present the material more fully in book form.

Edward A. Smith, Sec'y.

USES MORE CYPRESS WOOL.

After using cypress wool for five or six years, the Clark Gardner Nurseries, Osage, Ia., have ordered two carloads, one to be shipped in late winter and the other in spring, according to W. J. Selle, president of Excelsior Mills Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., who introduced this packing material to the nursery trade. The Gardner Nurseries use cypress wool as dry packing between the tops of perennial plants and also for wet packing around the roots. The material is also used as a mulch on newly planted seedbeds, because it brings in no weed seeds, does not pack down and does not rot, but can be used over again.



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The New Plant Bands

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TREE MOVING CART
WHEELED EVERGREEN CARRIER
NURSERY HAND TRUCK

Nurseries in all sections of the United States
are using our equipment.

THE GARDEN SHOP, INC., 4819 Mission Road, Kansas City, Kan.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in the American Nurseryman.]

John C. Eskesen, Seattle Wash.—Retail price list of chrysanthemums for the garden in eight pages with paper cover, pocket size, listing new English varieties, some alpine and some Korean varieties.

N. A. Hallauer, Webster, N. Y.—Folder of eight pages contains wholesale price list of hardy herbaceous plants, bulbs and dahlias, rock plants being a specialty.

Azalea Glen Nurseries, Inc., Loxley, Ala.—Wholesale prices on Azalea indica, Camellia japonica and some broad-leaved evergreens in eight pages.

Arp Nursery Co., Tyler, Tex.—Booklet of sixteen pages in stiff white cover, about 5x7 inches, lists wholesale prices on fruit, nut and shade trees, as well as roses, enlivened by several full-page cartoons advertising the firm's service.

T. G. Owen & Son, Inc., Columbus, Miss.—Wholesale price list of twenty-eight pages and cover, 8½x11½ inches, handsomely printed on enamel paper with illustrations of stock in the field on nearly every page, chiefly evergreens in lining-out and some specimen sizes, as well as some miscellaneous items.

Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex.—Wholesale price list in thirty-six pages and cover, pocket size, includes chiefly evergreens, conifer and broad-

WILLIS NURSERY CO.

Wholesale Nurserymen

Fall price list ready now.

Complete assortment. Low prices.
OTTAWA - - KANSAS

CORNUS FLORIDA

(White Dogwood) Nursery-grown.

	Per	Per
4 to 6 feet, B&B.....	\$5.50	\$45.00
6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	8.00	70.00
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	12.00	85.00
10 to 12 feet, B&B.....	18.00	170.00

First-class trees. F. O. B. Galax, Va.
Redbud, same sizes and prices as Dogwood;
Native Azaleas, reasonable.

VIRGINIA TREE FARMS, Woodlawn, Virginia.

leaved, with limited lists of deciduous trees and shrubs, lining-out stock and roses.

Muskogee Greenhouse Co., Muskogee, Okla.—Wholesale price list of evergreens and shrubs contained in thirteen mimeographed pages stitched in red paper cover.

Azalea Glen Nurseries, Inc., Loxley, Ala.—Retail price list in twenty pages, pocket size, lists rare and standard camellias, as well as azaleas, broad-leaved evergreens, conifers, deciduous flowering shrubs, vines, bulbs and some other plants.

THE King-Carter Nursery, Mason, Mich., has been awarded the contract for the planting of the post office building there.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties. Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

Papershell Pecan Trees, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, Figs, Berries, etc. New crop Pecan nuts. New catalogue free. Bass Pecan Co., Lumberton, Miss.

Balsam Fir Seed, 1938 crop, \$1.00 per lb. Prunus Penn. d.b. 75c per lb. Christmas Berries, d.b. \$1.25 per lb. Postpaid. Cash with order. N. S. Hayden, Gorham, Me.

RED CEDAR, TRUE PLATTE RIVER TYPE.
Open field-grown. Per 100 Per 1000
Transplants, 4 to 6 ins. \$4.75 \$45.00
Transplants, 6 to 8 ins. 6.50 60.00
Transplants, 8 to 10 ins. 7.50 70.00
Transplants, 10 to 12 ins. 9.50 90.00
Transplants, 12 to 18 ins. 11.50 110.00
Seedlings, from beds, 4 to 6 ins. 3.25 30.00
Shipped prepaid. Cash, please.
PRITCHARD NURSERIES, OTTAWA, KAN.

CIRCULATE YOUR PRICE LIST

To make more sales the coming season, you want to put your price list in the hands of more persons interested in buying stock you have to sell, and in the quantities you want to sell it.

You will agree that the subscribers to the American Nurseryman represent the most alert and important individuals in the field—for those persons are the first to recognize the usefulness of a trade paper.

If you agree to that, it is obvious that the 4,000 names reached by each issue of this magazine represent the best mailing list of nurserymen there is.

If your price list is not extensive, or you wish to feature a limited number of items, a page advertisement in this magazine may be considerably more productive—and at the same time less expensive—than printing, addressing and mailing a folder you send out to the wholesale trade.

One full page costs \$60.00 for one insertion, one-half page \$30.00 and one-third page (one full column) \$20.00. If you carry a card in other issues to draw inquiries the year around the price is less on a term order.

It may mean more sales to you—at less expense—to try this medium of circulating your price list. If you tell us what you have to offer, we shall be glad to study your problem and make recommendations.

Better start in time—let us hear from you now.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

508 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

G. A. WOOD IN FIRM.

Garland A. Wood has taken charge of the landscaping department of T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va. A graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he received a B.S. degree in horticulture in 1934, he also holds a degree of master of landscape architecture from Harvard University, obtained this year.

His experience in the field has been varied, including much public work in and about New York city.

Mr. Wood is 26 and is a son of W. P. Wood, president of T. W. Wood & Sons, and grandson of T. W. Wood.

PLAN HOME SHOW.

Plans for the 1940 national house and garden exposition, to be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, have been announced for May 4 to 12 inclusive. According to John A. Servas, managing director, the show will present all that is new and practical in residential construction. Landscaping will be stressed as an inseparable feature of the home. Garden settings are being planned by Robert Bruce Harris, landscape architect. Among co-operating organizations are the Illinois Landscape Association and Midwest Horticultural Society.

THE Rider Nursery, Farmington, Ia., is constructing a building, 16x24 feet, to be used as a warehouse for nursery stock, with a storage basement.

P. M. KOSTER, of the Bagatelle Nursery, Huntington Station, N. Y., was the speaker at a recent meeting of azalea and rhododendron growers at the New York Botanical Garden.

R. A. TROTH, Orleans, Ind., demonstrated the nurserymen's art of grafting and budding at a meeting of the Bedford Lions' Club held in the Greystone hotel, Bedford, Ind., November 8.

CONTRACT for landscaping Reservoir park, Rock Island, Ill., has been awarded Clarence W. Trevillyan, Moline, Ill., one of six bidders. Plans call for planting 122 trees of fifteen varieties at a cost of \$2,000.

HUGO KEY has been conducting a special sale of evergreens at his place on Coggshall avenue, Newport, R. I. A statement of ownership has been filed with the city clerk of Newport by Mr. Key that he is proprietor of the Aquidneck Nurseries there.

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AS A MULCH over newly planted seed beds, it is clean with no weed or grass seeds as from straw or hay. FOR DRY PACKING around the tops of plants, it is soft and keeps the stems from rubbing together.

AROUND THE ROOTS it is far superior to the sphagnum moss commonly used for this purpose. NURSERIES ACCLAIM this new product and enthusiastic letters pour in daily from satisfied clients.

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CARLOAD LOTS.....\$17.00 per ton f.o.b. Florida Mill
LESS CAR LOTS.....\$21.00 per ton f.o.b. Jacksonville
10-BALE LOTS.....\$.75 each f.o.b. Jacksonville
2-BALE LOTS.....\$.85 each f.o.b. Jacksonville

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE.

Hamden and Litchfield are the latest additions to the list of Connecticut towns in which the Dutch elm disease has been found, reports Philip Wallace, of the state agricultural experiment station, at New Haven. All Connecticut trees confirmed as having the disease have been removed and burned. The total number of Connecticut elms lost this season is 391, the largest percentage of which grew in Fairfield county. Dutch elm disease appeared in the following towns for the first time this year: Trumbull, East Haven, Shelton, Woodbury, North Haven, West Haven, Seymour, Litchfield, Southbury, Milford and Hamden.

For a Christmas Gift

- to employees
- to customers
- to friends



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4 1/4" long. 25 power. Solid Brass. Postpaid in U. S. A., \$2.00; 3 for \$5.00.

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CONSTRUCTION of a fireproof storage house, 40x100 ft., is now under way at the J. V. Bailey Nurseries, Newport, Minn.

THE Howard-Hickory Co., Hickory, N. C., was the low bidder for the landscaping contract of a half-million dollar housing project at Charlotte.

MARGARET COMPTON, who has taken over the nursery business formerly owned by R. G. Hanford, Norwalk, Conn., entered a large exhibit in the fall horticultural show, New Canaan, Conn., recently.

MOVING from Winamac, Ind., to Gary, Ind., Irvin J. Mathews has established Mathews' Nursery Landscape Service at 1216 West Ridge road, with a nursery on U. S. highway 6, and he reports business quite good.

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